

A late Voyage

The com-
modities that
come out of
Cambaya.

Great Ordi-
nance made
in peeces, and
yet seruic-
able.

The cheefest
place the
Portingales
haue in the
Indies.

thereof they make spownes and other vessells for meate, in such wise that there is no parte thereof throwne away or cast to the fire: when these Mats be greene they are full of an excellent swete water to drinke, and if a man be thristy with the liquoꝝ of one of the mats, he may satissfe himselfe: and as this Mat ripeth, the liquoꝝ therent turneth all to kernell. There goeth out of Chiawle for Mallaca, for the Indies, for Maca, for Portingale, for the coastes of Mallendy, for Ormus, as it were an infinite number and quantite of gods and marchandise that come out of the kingdom of Cambaia, as cloth of Bumbast white, painted, printed, great quantite of Indico, Opinione, Gotone, Wilke of every sorte, great stoe of boraso in Pasta, great stoe of Fetida, great stoe of Iron, Coane, & other marchandise. The More king Zamallaco is of great power, as one that at neare may commaund and hath in his campe two hundred thousand men of warre, and hath great stoe of Artillerie, some of them made in pieces which for their greatness they cannot be carried to and fro: yet although they be made in pieces, they are so commodious that they worke with them meruelous well, whose shotte is of stone, and there hath bene of that shot sent unto the king of Portingale for the raritye of the thing. The citie where the king Zamallaco hath his being, is within the land of Chiawle, 7. or 8. dayes iorney, which citie is called Abneger. 70. miles from Chiawle, towards the Indies is the porce of Dabull, a Vauen of the king Zamallaco, from thence to Goa is 150. miles.

Goa.

Goa is the pricipallest citie that the portingales haue in the Indies, where in the Miceroye with his royll court is resident, and is in an Iland which may be in circuit 25. or 30. miles: and the citie with his boroughs is resonable bigge, and for a citie of the Indies it is resonable sayre, but the Iland is farre more sayre: for it is as it were full of goodly gardens, replenished with divers trees with



P.

THE
Voyage and Trauaile:
OF M. CÆSAR FREDERICK,
MERCHANT OF VENICE, INTO
the East India, the Indies, and beyond
Voyage ^{the Indies.} and Travaille.
Wherein are contained very pleasant and
rare matters, with the customes and rites
of those Countries.

ALSO, HEEREIN ARE DISCOVERED
the Merchandises and commodities of those Countreyes, as well
the aboundinge of Gouarde and Siluer, as Spices,
Drugges, Pearles, and other
Jewelles.

1664.
1588.

Written at Sea in the HERCVLES
of London: comming from Turkie, the 25. of March 1588.
For the profitable instruction of Merchants and all other
trauellers, for their better direction and knowledge
of those Countreyes.

16.

1664

Out of Italian, by T. Hⁱckok



AT LONDON,
Printed by RICHARD JONES
and EDWARD WHITE,

(lost n^o 3.)

18. Junij. 1588.

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The voyage and Travails



¶ TO THE RIGHT HO-
nourable, CHARLES, Lord Ho-
ward, Baron of Effingham, Knight
of the most Noble order of the Garter,
Lorde high Admirall of England, and one of her Ma-
iesties most Honourable priuie Counsaile: Thomas Hickock,
wisheth long life in good health, with much en-
crease of Honour, and all happy
successe.

HAUING (Right Honourable) long
time purposed, to put somewhat
in practize that I might present
to your honourable viewe, the
weaknesse of my abilitie hath
hitherto holden mee in doubt,
whither I were best, by writing
to shew my good wil, or by stay-
ing my penne to conceale the same. But being at Sea
in March last in the Hercules of London, I resolued to
take in hand the translating of this little worke out of
Italian into Englishe, aswell in regarde of the new-
nesse therof, being neuer printed before that time: as
also for the rarenesse of the subiect and matter it trea-
teth off, and the commoditie thar Merchants and o-
ther my Countrimen may reap by it. And having fin-
ished the same, presuming more vpon your honoura-
ble curtesie, then vpon the worthinesse of so small a
woorke, and hoping of your honourable fauour for

The Epistle Dedicatore.

the defence therof, I am bolde in all humble and dutifull sort to present the same to your honourable viewe and protection, not as a thing worthy the patronage of so honorable a personage as your honour is, but as a token of my dutifull affection and bounden duty to your Lordship: beseeching you therfore to vouchsafe of the same with so good a will as I present it vnto you. And so most humbly I take my leaue, beseeching the almighty to blesse and prosper you in all your honourable enterprises, to the good liking of her Maiesty, and profit of the Commen-
weale.

Your Honours most humble and ready at command,

Thomas Hickock.



Cæsar Frederick to the Reader.

Hauing (Gentle Reader) for the space
of eightene yeeres continually coa-
sted & trauailed as it were, all the East
Indies, and many other countreyes be-
yonde the Indies, wherein I haue had
both good and yll successe, in my tra-
uell: I haue seen & vnderstood many
things worthy the noting, and to bee
knowne to all the world: the which were neuer as yet writ-
ten of any, I thought it good (seeing the almighty had giuen
mee grace, after so long perilles in passing such a long voy-
age,) to returne into my owne Country, the noble Citie of
Venice, I say, I thought it good, as breefely as I could, to write
and set foorth this voyaige made by mee, with the meruellous
things I haue scene in my trauels in the Indies. The mighty
Princes that gouern those Countreys, Their Religion, and faith
that they haue, the rytes and customes which they vse, and
liue by, of the diuers successe that hapned vnto me, and howe
many of these countreys are abounding with spices, drugs, and
Iewels, giuing also profitable aduertisement, to all those that
haue a desire to make such a voyage. And because that the
whole world may more commodiously reioice at this my tra-
uell: I haue caused it to bee printed in this order, and nowe I
present it vnto you (Gentle and louing Readers), to whome
for the varieties of thinges herein conteined, I hope that it
shall bee with great delight receiued, and thus
God of his goodnesse keepe you.
(..)

To the courteous Reader.



Eing at Sea (Gentle and friendly Reader) in this my last voyage to Tripoly, in Anno. 1587. This little Booke of M. Cæsar Fredericks (Merchant of Venice) comming into my handes: which when I had read it ouer, I was desirous to translate the same out of Italian into our vulgar tongue. In which Booke (Gentle Reader) thou must not looke for a garden of sweete English Roses, (meaning pleasant English termes,) but thou shalt finde bancks full of Sauory, for I haue not beene a Scholler (brought vp to write fine Schoole-termes,) but hane simplic followed the Authors sence in that phrazo of speech that we commonly use: In which Booke, (if thou readest it through), thou shalt find good saunour to thy selfe, and profite to thy Countrie. And as the author was in traualing these Countries eighteeue yeres, and got great benefite in them with a small stocke: so mayest thou if thou wilt trauell those Countries, and get great gaine as he did. For why? the way is layd open before thee, and as thou readest, consider with thy selfe, that he which looketh on a Jewell, perceiueth not at once all the faultes in it: but when many eyes haue the same, some finde one fault, and some another, so that the blemishes cannot be hid. So (Gentle Reader) thou mayest see that in this worke which I coulde not see: wherein, if thou finde a blemish in this my simple worke, I pray thee bairily couer the same with the shadwe of Patience, or else friendly correct the same: and not rashly to iudge or contemne the paines of a willing minde, so shall I be encouraged to take the like paines in another. Thus I refer to the Epistle of the author, wherein thou shalt understande the effect of this booke, and all the trauals that he tooke in those Countries: read (I say) & then iudge of the matter, according to thy good discretion. Thus I leaue thee to the tuition of the almighty: who euer keepe thee in health, and giue thee in the Lorde thy owne hearts desire.

T. Hickock.

TA

A voyage to the East Indies, and beyond the Indies. &c.



In the yeere of our Loerde God. 1563. I Cæsar Frederick, being in Venice, and very desirous to see the East parts of the worlde, I shipped my selfe in a shipp called the Gradaige of Venice with certaine merchandise, gouerned by M. Iacamo Vatica, which was bound to Cypris with his shipp, with whome I went, and when wee were arived in Cipris, I left that shipp and went in a lesser to Tripoly in Soria, where I stayde a while. Afterward I tooke my tourney to Alexo, & there I acquainted my selfe with merchantes of Armenia and Hooores: that were Merchants, and consoled to go with them to Ornus, and we departed from Alepo, and in two dayes iourney and a halfe, we came to a Citie called Bir.

The Authors
going from
Venice to Ci-
pris and Tri-
polye.

Of the Citie of BIR.



BIR is a small citie verie scarce of all maner of victuals, and naere vnto the walls of the city runneth the riuier of Euphrates, in this citie the merchantes deuide themselves into companies, according to their merchandise y they haue, & there either they buy or make a boat to carie them & their goods to Babylon, downe the riuier Euphrates, with charge of a merchant and mariners to conduct the boat in the boiage: these boats are in a manner flat botomed, yet they be verie strong: and soz all that they are so strong, they wil serue but for one boiage. They are made according to the sholdnes of the riuier, because that the riuier is in many places ful of great stones, which doth greatly hinder and trouble those that go downe the riuier. These boats serue but for one boiage downe the riuier vnto a village called Feluchia, because it is impossible to bring them vp the riuier backe againe. At Feluchia the merchantes plucke their boates

The River
Euphrates.

Feluchia a
small Citie in
Euphrates.

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Mosule.

The Arabian
theues are in
number like
to Ants.

in peeces, or else sell them for a small price, For that at Bir they cost the merchants forty or fiftie chickens apiece, and they sell them at Feluchia for 7 or 8 chickens a piece, because that when the merchants return from Babylon backe again if they haue merchandise or goods that owe them custome: then they make their returne in fortie dayes through the wildernes, passing that way with a great deale lesser charges then the other way. And if they haue not merchandise that owe them custome, then they goe by the way of Mosule, where it costeth them great charges both the Carauan and companie, from Bir where the merchantes imbarke them selues to Feluchia ouer against Babylon, if the riuier haue good store of Water, they shall make their voyage in fifteene or eightene daies downe the Riuier, and if the Water be lowe, and it haue not rained, then it is much trouble, and it will bee fortie or fiftie dayes iourny downe, because that when the barkes strike on the stones that be in the Riuier, then they must unlade them, which is great trouble, and then lade them againe, when they haue mended their boat: therefore it is not necessarie, neither doe the merchants goe with one boate alone, but two or thre, that if one boate split and be lost with striking on the sholdes, they may haue another redy to take in their goods, vntil such time as they haue mended the broken boate, and if they drawe the broken boate a land to mend her, it is harde to defend her in the night, from the great multitude of Arabians y wil come downe there to rob you & in the riuers every night, whē you make fast your boat to the bankside, you must keepe good watch against the Arabians which are theues in number like to ants, yet whē they come to rob, they wil not kil, but steal & run away, harbushes is a very good weapen against the, for y they stand greatly in feare of the shot, & as you passe the riuier Euphrates, from Bir to Feluchia there is certaine places which you must passe by, where you pay custome certain madines vpon a bale, which custome is belonging to the son of Aborise king of the Arabians and desart, and hath certain Cities and vilages, on the riuier Euphrates,

Felu-

to the East Indies.

2

Feluchia and Babilon.

FEluchia is a village where they that come from Bir do
vnbarke themselves and vnload their goods, and it is
distant from Babilon a dales iorney & a halfe by land:
Babilon is no great Cittie, but it is very populous, and
of great trade of Strangers because it is a great through
fare, for Persia, Turkia, and Arabia: and verye oftentimes
there goeth out fro thence Carauans into divers countries:
and the citie is verye copious of victuals, which cometh out
of Armenia downe the riuier of Tigris, on certaine Zatta-
res or Raffes made of blowne hides or skins called Vtrij.
This riuier Tigris doth wash the walles of the citie, these
Raffes are bound fast together, and then they lay boards on
the aforesaid blowne skins, and on the boards they lade the Babilon.-
commodities, & so come they to Babilon where they vnload
the, & being vnladen, they let out the windē out of the skins, A prettie
and lade them on Cammels to make another voyage. This
Cittie of Babilon is scituate in the kingdomē of Persia, but
now governed by the Turkes: On the other side of the riuier
towards Arabia, ouer against the citie, there is a faire place
or towne, and in it a faire Bazarro for Merchants, with ve-
rie manie lodges, where the greatest part of the Merchants
Strangers which come to Babilon do lye with their mer-
chandise. The passing ouer Tigris from Babilon to this Wo-
rough is ouer a long bridge made of boates chained together
with great chaines: provided, that when the riuier wareth
great with the abundance of raine y falleth, then they open
the bridge in the middle, where the on halfe of the bridge fal-
leth to the walles of Babilon, and the other to the brinkes of
this borough, on the other side of the riuier: & as long as the
bridge is open, they passe y riuier in small boates, with great
danger because of the smalnes of the boakes, and the ouerla-
ding of them, that with the fiercenes of the streme they be
uerthowne, or els the streme doth carrie them awaie, so
that by this meanes, many people are lost and drowned: this
ways by p̄ose I haue many times sene.

The old Ba-
bylon hath
great trade
with Mer-
chants still.

Raffes made
of blowen
hides, to carie
victuals to
Babilon.-
A prettie
deuice.

A bridge
made of
boates.

A late Voyage

Of the Tower of Babilon.

The Tower
of Babell of
ancient me-
mory.

These bricks
be in thick-
nes 6 or 7, in-
ches & a foot
and a halfe
square, seene
by our owne
countrymen
whome I
knowe.

A thing
wonderfull,

The Tower of Nembroth or Babel is situate on y side of Tigris that Arabia is, and in a very greate plaine distant from Babilon 7. or 8. miles: which town is ruinated on every side, and with the falling of it there is made a great Mountaine: so that it hath no forme at all, yet there is a great parte of it standyng, which is compassed and almost couered with the aforesaid fallings: this Tower was builded and made of soluer square Bricks, which Bricks were made of earth, and dyed in the Sun in maner & forme following: first they laid a lay of Bricks, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Bricks, and in stead of lime, they daubed it with earth: these Mattes of Canes are at this time so strong, that it is a thing wonderfull to beholde, being of such antiquitie as it is, I have gone round about it, and haue not found any place where there hath bin any dore or entrance: it may be in my iudgement in circuit about a mile, and rather lesse then more.

This Tower in effect, is contrary to al other things which are seene a far off, for they seeme small, and the more neare a man commeth to them the bigger they be: but this Tower a far off seemeth a very great thing, and the nearer you come to it the lower. My iudgment and reason of this is, that because the Tower is set in a very great plaine, and hath nothings moze about to make any shew sauing the ruines of it which it hath made round about, and for this respect that discryping it a far off, that peice of the Tower which yet standeth with the mountaine that is made of the substance that hath fallen from it, maketh a greater shew then you shall finde comping neare to it.

Babilon and Basora.

From Babilon I departed for Basora, shippyn my selfe in one of the barks that use to go in the river Tigris fr̄ Babilon to Basora, and from Basora to Babilon: which Barks

to the East Indies.

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barks are made after the manner of Fusts or Galliots with a speron and a couered pōpe: they haue no pumpe in the because of the great abundance of pitch which they haue to pitch them withall: which pitch they haue in abundance two dayes iorney from Babilon: neare unto the riuere Euphrates, there is a citie called Ayit, neare unto which citie, there is a great plaine full of pitch, very merkelous to beholde, and a thing almost incredible; that out of a hole in the earth, which continually throweth out pitch into the ayre with continual smoake, which pitch is throwne with such force, that being hot it falleth like as it were sprinkled over all the plaine, in such abundance that the plaine is alwayes full of pitch: the Mores and the Arabians of that place say, that, that hole is the mouth of hell: and in truth, it is a thing very notable to be marked: and by this pitch, the people haue great benefite, to pitch their barks, which barks they call Daneck and Safsin: When the riuere of Tigris is well replenished with wa- ter, you may passe from Babilon to Basora in 8. or 9. dates, and sometimes more and sometimes lesse: we were halfe so much more which is 14. or 15. dates, because the waters were lowe: they may sayle day and night, and there is some pla- ces in this way where you pay so many Madiers on a baile: if the waters be low, it is 18. dayes iorney.

This hole whereout commeth this pitch is most true, for that I know of our own countrymen which haue seen it, and they say that out of the hole there commeth as it were puffing with bellows both water and pitch, and the water and pitch runneth into the vally or land wher-

the pitch resteth, and the water runneth into the riuere Euphrates, and it maketh all the riuere to be as it were brackish with the smell of pitch and ston.

Basora.

Basora is a Cittie of the Arabians, which of olde time was gouerned by those Arabians called Zizarii, but nowe it is gouerned by the great Turke where he kēpeth an army to his great charges.

Zizarii, an ancient people.

The Arabians called Zizarii haue the pos- session of a great Countrey, and cannot be overcome of the Turk, because that the sea bath deuided their countrey into an Island by channels with the ebbing & flowing of the sea, & so that cause the Turk cannot bring an army against them,

A late Voyage

At the castell
of Corna the
riuer Euphra-
tes & Tigris
do meet.

Ormus is the
barennest I-
land in all
the world.

Carichii an
Iland in the
gulfe of
Persia.

Ormus is al-
ways reple-
nished with
abundance of
victuall, and
yet there is
none that
growtheth in
the Iland.

neither by sea nor by land, and another reason is, the inhab-
bitants of that Iland are verye strong and warlike men: a
datis iorney before you come to Basora, you shall haue a lit-
tle castel or fort, which is set on that point of the land where
the Riuers Euphrates and Tigris meete together, and the
castell is called Corna: at this point, the two riuers maketh
a monsrous great riuer and runneth into the sea, which is
called the gulfe of Persia, which is towards the South: Baso-
ra is distant from the sea fiftene miles, and it is a cittie of
great trade of Spices & drugges which come from Ormus.
Also there is great store of corne, Rice, and Dates, which the
country doth yeld. I shipped my selfe in Basora to go so
Ormus, and so we sailed throught the Persian sea 600 miles,
which is the distance from Basora to Ormus, and we sailed
in small Ships made of boards, bound together with small
cordis or ropes, and in stead of calking they lay betwene eue-
rie board certaine strawe which they haue, and so they lowe
board and board together, with the strawe betwene, where
throught there comieth much water, and they are very dan-
gerous. Departing from Basora we passed 200 miles with
the sea on our right hand, along the gulfe, vntill at length
we arrived at an Iland called Carichii, from whence we
sailed to Ormus in sight of the Persian shore, on the left side,
and on the right side towards Arabia we discouered infinit
Ilands.

Ormus.



Ormus is an Iland in circuit 25 or 30 miles,
and it is the most barrenest and most drie
Iland in all the world, because that in it
there is nothing to be had, but salt water,
and wood, all other things necessarye for
mans life is brought out of Persia 12 miles
of and out of other Ilands neare therewnto adioining, in
such abundance and quantitie, that the citie is alwaies re-
plenished with all manner of stoe: there is standing neare
vnto

to the East Indies.

4

unto the waters side a verie faire castell, in the which the captaine of the king of Portingale is alwaies resident with a god band of Portingales, and before this castell is a verie sayze prospect: in the citie dwelleth the married men, Soldiers and Merchants of every nation, amongst whom there is Mores and Gentiles. In this Citie there is verie great trade for all sorts of Spices, drugs, Silke, cloth of Silke, Worar-
do, and divers other sorts of merchandize which come out of Persia: and amongst all other trades and Merchandize, the Great trade
of merchant-
dize in Or-
inus.
trade of Horses is very great there, which they carry from thence into the Indies. This Iland hath a More king, of the race of the Persians, who is created and made king by the captaine of the castell, in the name of the king of Portingale. At the creation of this king I was there, and saw the ceremonies that they use in it, which are as followeth. The old King being dead, the Captaine of the Portingales choseth another of the blood Royall, and maketh this election in the Castell with great ceremonies, and when he is elected, the Captaine sweareth him to be true and faithfull to the king of Portingale, as his Lord and Gouvernor, and then he giueth him the Scepter Regall: after this with great sealing and pompe, with great company, he is brought into the Roiall palace in the citie. This king kepereth a god traine, and hath sufficient reuenues to maintaine himselfe without troubling of any, because the Captaine of the Castell doth maintaine and defend his right, and when that the Captaine and he ride together, he is honored as a King, yet he cannot ride abroade with his traine, without the consent of the captaine first had: it behoueth them to do this, and it is necessarie, because of the great trade that is in the citie: their proper language is the Persian tong. There I shipped my selfe to go for Goa, a Cittie in the Indies in a Ship that had foure score horses in hir: this is to aduertise those Merchants that go from Ormus to Goa, to shipthemselues in those Ships that carrie Horses, because every Ship that carrieth twentie Horses or vpwards are privileged, that all the Mer- A privilege
chandise whatsoeuer they carrie, that they owe no custome, for Merchants.
B.iii. Where

A late Voyage

whereas the shippes that carrieth not Horses, are bound to
paye eight per cento of all the goods they bring.

Goa, Dui, and Cambaia.

Goa is the
cheefest citie
that the Por-
tingals haue
in the Indies.

Dui.

Cambaya a
country a-
bounding
with all
pleasit.

Cambaietta.

Macareo is a
tide or curant
as we terme it.

Amaduar a
citie in Cam-
baia.

A thing most
lamentable.

Goa, is the pricipallest Citye that the Portingales haue in the Indies, where is resident the Viceroy with his court and ministers of the king of Portingale, fro Ormus to Goa, is 990 miles distane, in which passage, the first Citie that you come to in the Indies, is called Dui, and is scituat in a little Iland in the kingdome of Cambaia, which is the greatest strenght that the Portingals haue in all the Indies, yet a small Citie, but of great trade, because there they lade verye manye great Shippes for the Straight of Meca and Ormus with merchandize, and these Shippes belong to the Mores and Christians, but the Mores cannot trade neither sail into those seas without the licence of the Viceroye of the king of Portingale, otherwise they are taken and made godly prizes. The merchandize that they lade these Shippes withall, commeth from Cambaietta a porle in the kingdome of Cambaia, which they bring from thence in small barkes, because there can no great ships come thereto, by reason of the sholdnes of the water thereabouts, and these Sholdes are 100 or 80 miles about in a strait or golfe, which they call Macareo, which is asmuch to say, as a race of a tide, bicause the waters there ran out of that place without measure, so that there is no place like to it, unlesse it be in the kingdome of Pegu, where there is another Macareo, where the waters run out with more force then these. The pricipallest Citie in Cambaia is called Amaduar, it is a daies torney and a halfe from Cambaietta, it is a verye great Citie and very populous, and for a Citie of the Gentiles it is very well made and builded with faire houses and large streats, with a faire place in it with many shippes, & at sight like to Cayro but not so great: also Cambaietta is scituat on the seas side, and a very faire Citie, the time that I was there, the citie was in great calamity and scarcenes, so that I haue seene the men of the countrey that were Gentiles

to the East Indies.

5

viles, take their children, their sonnes, and their daughters, and haue desired the Portingales to buie them, and I haue sent them sold for eight or ten Larines a pece, which maye be of our money r. s. or iiii. s. iiiii. d.: for all this, if I had not sene it I could not haue beleued, that there shoulde be such a trade at Cambaietta as there is: for in the tyme of e, very new Moone and every full Moone, the small barkeres (innumerable) come in and out, so; at those times of the Moone the tides and waters are higher than at other times they be. These barkeres be lade in with all sorte of splices, with silke of China, with Sandole, with Elephants teeth, Velvets of Verzini, great quantity of Pannina, which commeth from Meca, Chickenoes whiche be peeces of gold worth seuen shillings a pece sterleng, with mony, with diuerse sorte of other merchandize: also these barkeres lade out as it were an infinit quantite of cloth made of Wumbast of all sorte, as white stamped and painted, with great quantitie of Indico, dryed Ginger, and conserued Myrabilony drye and condyt, Boraso in pastre, great store of Sugart, great quantite of Gottone, abundance of Opium, Assa Fetida, Puchio, with many other sorte of drings. The Torbants are made in Dui, great Stones like to Corneolas, Granats, Agats, Diaspary, Calcidonij, Amatisti, and some kind of naturall Diamants. There is in the City of Cambaietta an order, but no man bound to kepe it, but they that will: but all the Portingale merchants kepe it, the whiche is this: There is in this Citye certaine Brokers, which are Gentiles and of great authoritie, and haue every one of them fiftene or twentie seruants, and the Merchants that use that countrey haue their Brokers, with the whiche they be serued: and they that haue not borne there are informed by their friends of the order, & of what Broker they shall be serued: now every fiftene daies (as abovesaid) that the flote of small Ships enter into the port, the Brokers come to the Water side, and these merchants assone as they are come a land, do give the cargason of all their goods to that Broker that they will haue to do their busnes for them, with the markes of al the faroles and packes they have and

A merueilous
great trade in
Gambyette.

A very good
order for mer-
chant stragers
if they will.

A late Voyage

Marchants
that trauell to
the Indies
must carry
their prouisio
of howsholde
with them.

and the Marchant having taken a land all his furniture for his house, because it is needful that the Marchants that trade the Indies carry prouision of honshould with them, because that in every place where he commeth, he must haue a new house. The Broker that hath receiued his Cargason, commandeth his seruants to carry the Marchants furnitire for his house home, and loade it on some cart, and carry it into the city, where the Brokers haue divers empty houses, and mette for the lodging of Marchants, furnished only with bedsteads, tables, chayres, and empty Jares for water: then the Broker sayth to the Marchant go and repose your selfe, and take your rest in the city: the Broker tarrieth at the waſter ſide, with the Cargas on, and caueth all his goods to be discharged out of the ſhip, and payeth the cuſtome, & caueth it to be brought into the house where the marchant lieth, the Marchant not knowing any thing thereof, neither cuſtome, nor charges. These goods being brought to this paſſe into the house of the Marchant, the broker demandeth of the Marchant if he haue any deſire to ſell his goods or marchandise, at the priuies as ſuch wares are worth at that preſent time? and if he haue a deſire to ſel his godſs preſently, then at that iſtant the Broker ſelleth it away: After this, the Broker ſaythe to the Marchant, you haue ſo much of every ſorte of marchandise, neat and cleare of every charge, and ſo much ready money, and if the Marchant wil imploie his money in other commodities, then the broker telleth him that ſuch and ſuch commodities wil coſt ſo much, put a boord without any manner of charges: the Marchant underſtanding the propoſed, maketh his accoſpt, and if he thinketh to buye or ſell at the priuies currant, he giueth order to make it away, & if he haue commodity for 20 thouſand Duckets, all ſhall be bartered or ſould away in 15 dayes without any care or trouble, and when as the Marchant thinketh that he cannot ſell his godſs at the priue currant, he may tarry as long as he will, but they cannot be ſoulinde by no man, but by that Broker that hath taken them a land and paide the cuſtome: and per chance carrying ſometimes for ſale of their commodities, they

they make god profit and sometimes losse : but those mer-
chandise that come not ordinarily every fiftene daies, in ta-
ring for the sale of them there is great profit . The barkes
that lade in Cambaietta, they go for Dui to lade the shippes
that go for the straights of Meca and Ormus, and some go
for Chiawle two Cities. Chiawle two Cities.

for Chiawle and Goa, and these shippes be very well appoin-
ted, or else are guarded, with the Armodis of the Portingales
and is for this respect, for that there is so many Corsaries
which go coursing alongst that coast, and robbing and spoil-
ing, and for feare of those theues, there is no safe sailing in
those seas, but with shippes very well appointed and armed,
or else with the flotes of the Portingales as aforesaid: in fine,
the kingdome of Cambaia is a place of great trade, and hath
much doings and trafique with all men, although hererto
it hath bin in the hands of tyrants, because that at 75 yeares
of age the true king being at the assault of Dui, was there
slaine, whose name was Sultan Badu: at that time fourre or
fve Captaines of the armie denide the kingdome amongst
themselues, and every one of them shewed in his conntry
what tyrrany he could : but twelve yeares agoe the great
Magoll a More king of Agray and Delay, fortie daies ioz-
ney within the land of Amadauar, became the gouernour of
all the kingdome of Cambaia without anye resistance, be-
cause he being of great power and force with people, deui-
sing which waye to enter the land, there was not any man
that would make him any resistance, although they were ti-
rants and a beastly people, they were soone brought vnder
obedience, that in that time I dwelled in Cambaietta I saw
very meruelous things: there were such an infinit number
of Artifciers, that made Bracelets called Mannij, or Brace-
lets of Elephants teeth, of diverse colours, for the women of
the Gentiles which haue their armes full decked with them:
and in this order there is spent every yeare many thousands
of Crownes, the reason whereof is this, that when there dy-
eth any whatsoeuer of the kindred, then in signe and token
of mooring and sorrow, they breake all their bracelets from
their armes, and presentlye they goe and buie new againe,

Great store of
men of warre
and rouers on
the coast of
Cambaya.

The great
Magoll was
king of Agray
and Delay.

A meruelous
fond delight
in women.

A late Voyage

because that they had rather to be without theire meat then
without their bracelets.

Daman. Basan. Tana.

Having passed Dui, I came to the second city that y Portingales haue, called Daman, situate in the territorie of Cambaya, distant from Dui 120. miles: it is no towne of merchandize, saue of Rice and Cozne, and hath many villages vnder it, which in time of peace, the Portingales haue theire pleasure in them, but in time of wars, the enemies haue the spoyle of them in such wise that the Portingales haue little benefite by them. Next vnto Daman you shall haue Basan, which is a filthy place in respect of Daman in condition: in this place is Rice, corn, timber to make shyps and gallies: and a small distance beyond Basan is a smal Iland called Tana, a countrey very populous with Portingales, Mores, and Gentiles: these haue nothing but Rice, there are many makers of Armesine, and weauers of Gerdles of Wooll and bumbast black and red like to Poocharies.

Tana, a coun-
try inhabited
with Portin-
gales.

Armesine, a
kind of silke
like taffitic.

Chiawle two
Citties.

Note the pol-
licie of the
Portingales.

Great traffique
with mer-
chandise.

Chiawle and the Palmer tree.

BEYOND this Iland you shall find Chiawle in the firme land, and they are two cities, one of the Portingales, and the other of the Mores: that Cittie that the Portingales haue, is situate lower then the other, & gouerneth the mouth of the harbo; and is very strongly walled: and as it were a mile and a halfe distant from this is the Cittie of the Mores, gouerned by their king Zamalluco. In the time of wars there cannot any great shipp come to the cittie of the Mores, because the Portingales with their Ordinance will sinke them, for that they must perforce passe by the Castles of the Portingales: both the Citties are portes of the sea, and are great cities, and haue vnto them great traffique & trade of

to the East Indies.

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of marchandise, of all sortes of splices, Drugges, Silke cloth
of silk, Sandolo, Marfine, Veriue, Procelane of China: Wel-
nets and Scarlets y come from Portingale, and from Mecca:
with many other sortes of marchandise: There commeth e-
very yeare from Cochin, and from Canenor 10. or 15. great
shipe, laden with great Nuts cured, and with sugar made of
the self same Nuts called Giagra: the tree wheron these nuts
do grow is called the Palmer tree: & throughout al the Indies,
and especially from this place to Goa, there is great abou-
dance of them, and it is like to the Date tree: in the whole
world there is not a tree more profitablz and of more good-
nes then this tree is, neither do men reape so much benefite
of any other tree as they do of this, ther is not any part of it
but serueth for some vse, & none of it is worthy to be burnt: Note the
with the timber of this tree they make shippes without the commodities
mixture of any other tree, and with the leaues thereof they
make sailes, and with the fruit therof which be Nuts wher-
of they make wine, and of the wine they make Sugart and
Placetto, which wine they gather in the spring of the yeare,
out of the middle of the tree where continually there goeth
runneth out whit liquo: like unto water, in that time of the
yeare they put a vessell vnder every tree, and every euening
and morning they take it away full, & then distilling it with
fire it maketh a very strong liquo: and then they put it into
Buts, with a quantity of Zibibbo, white or black & in shor: time
it is made a perfect wine: after this they make of the
nuts great stoe of oyle: of the tree they make great quantity
of Bowdes and quarelers for buildings. Of the bark of this
tree, they make Cables, Ropes, and other furniture for
Ships, and as they saye, these Ropes be better then they
that are made of Hemp: they make of the bowdes, Bead-
sids, after the Indies fashion, and Scauasches for Marchan-
dize, the leaues, they cut them veryz small and weave
them, and so make sayles of them, for all manner of ship-
ping, or else very fine Mats: and then of the first rynde of
the Nutte they stamp, and make therof perfecte Ockom
to calke Shippes, great and small: and of the harde Barke
thereof

The Palmer
Tree is the
most commo-
dious tree in
the world.

Note the
commodities
of the Tree.

A very fruite-
full tree;

Scauasches are
as our great
Mawudes.

A thing al-
most incredi-
ble, but I have
seen of their
Matters,

A late Voyage

The com-
modities that
come out of
Cambaya.

Great Ordi-
nance made
in pecces, and
yet seruice-
able.

The cheefest
place the
Portingales
haue in the
Indies.

Thereof they make spoues and other vespells for meate, in such wise that there is no parte thereof thowne away or cast to the fire: when these Mats be grane they are full of an excellent swete water to drinke, and if a man be thirsty with the liquo: of one of the mats, he may satisfie himselfe: and as this Mat ripeth, the liquo: thereof turneth all to kernell. There goeth out of Chiawle for Mallaca, for the Indies, for Maca, for Portingale, for the coastes of Mallandy, for Ormus, as it were an infinite number and quantite of gods and marchandise that come out of the kingdom of Cambaia, as cloth of Bumbast white, painted, printed, great quantite of Indico, Opinione, Gotone, Wilke of euery sorte, great stoeze of boraſo in Pasta, great stoeze of Fetida, great stoeze of Iron, Corne, & other marchandise. The More king Zamallaco is of great powre, as one that at neede may command and hath in his campe two hundred thousand men of warre, and hath great stoeze of Artillerie, some of them made in pieces which for their greatness they cannot be carried to and fro: yet although they be made in pieces, they are so commodeous that they worke with them mervelous well, whose shotte is of stone, and there hath bene of that shot sent unto the king of Portingale for the variety of the thing. The citie where the king Zamallaco bath his being, is within the land of Chiawle, 7. or 8. dayes iorney, which citie is called Abneger. 70. miles from Chiawle, towards the Indies is the poorte of Dabull, a Haven of the king Zamallaco, from thence to Goa is 150. miles.

Goa.

Goa is the pricipallest citie that the portingales haue in the Indies, where in the Mizeroye with his royll court is resident, and is in an Iland which may be in circuit 25. or 30. miles: and the citie with his boroughs is resonable bigge, and for a citie of the Indies it is resonable sayze, but the Iland is farre more sayzer: for it is as it were full of godly gardens, replenished with diuers trees & with

with the Palmer træs as is aforesaid. This citie is of great
trafique for all sorts of marchandise which they trade with,
all in those parts: & the floote which cometh every yeare from
Portingale which are 5. or 6. great ships that come directly
for Goa, and they arriuе there ordinarily the 6. or 10. of Sep-
tember, & there they remaine 40. or 50. daies, & from thence
they goe to Cochin, where they lade for Portingale, and of-
ten times they lade one ship at Goa and the other at Cochin
for portingale, Cochin is distante from Goa 300. miles, the
cittie Goa is sciuate in the kingdome of Dialcam a king of
the Mores, whose chiese citie is up in the countrey 8. dayes
journey and is called Bisapor: this kinge is of great power,
for when I was in Goa in the yeere of our Lord 1570. this
king came to giue assault to Goa, being encamped neare un-
to it by a Riuier side with an armie of 2 hundreth thousande
men of war, and he lay at this seige 14. moneths: in which
time there was peace concluded, & as report went amongst
his people, there was great calamitie and mortality which
bred amongst them in the time of winter and also killed ve-
ry many Elephants. Then in the yeare of our Lord 1567.
I went from Goa to Bezeneger, the chiese citie of the king-
dome of Marsinga 8. daies journey from Goa, within the land
in the company of two other Marchants which carried with
them 300 Arabian Horses to that king: because the Horses
of that countrey are of a small stature, and they paye well
for the Arabian Horses: & it is requisite that the Marchants
sell them well, for that they stand them in great charges to
bring them out of Persia to Ormus, & from Ormus to Goa,
where the ship that bringeth 20 Horses and upwardes, pay-
eth no custome neither ship nor goods whatsoeuer, whereas
if they bring no Horses, they pay 8. per cento of all their
goods: and at the going out of Goa the Horses pay custome,
42. Pagodies for every Horse which Pagody may be of star-
ling money 6 shillings 8 pence: they be peeces of gold of that
valew: so that the Arabian Horses are of greate valew in
those countries as 300. 400. 500. Duckets a horse, and to a
thousand Duckets a horse,

Note the 2-
riall of the
Portingall
ships in the
Indies.

A very good
sale for
Horses.

A late Voyage

Bezeneger.

A most vn-kind & wick-ed treason a-gainst their prince : this they haue for giuing credit to strangers, rather then their owne native people.

The cittie of Bezeneger was sacked in the yeare 1565, by 4 kinges of the Mores, which were of great pow-er & might, the names of these fourre kings were these following. The first was called Dialcan, the second Zamaluc, the third Cotamaluc, & the fourth Viridy: and yet these fourre kings were not able to ouercom this cittie & the king of Bezeneger, but by treason. This king of Bezeneger was a Gentile, and hauing amongst all other of his Cap-taines, two which were notable, and they were Mores, and these two Captaines had either of them in charge 70 or 80 thousand men. These two Captaines being of one Religion with the fourre kings which were Mores, wrought meanes with them to betray their owne king into their hands. The king of Bezeneger esteemed not the force of the fourre kings his enimies, but went out of his Cittie to wage battell with them in the fields, which when the armies were joined, the battell lasted but a while not the space of fourre houres, because the two traytorous Captaines, in the chefeest of the fight, with their companies turne their faces against their king, and made such disorder in his armie, that as astonied they set themselves to flight: thirtie yeares was this kingdome gouerned by thre brethren which were tyrants, the which keping the rightfull king in prison, it was their vse euery yeare once, to shew him to the people, and they at their pleasures ruled as they listed. These brethren were thre Captaines belonging to the father of the king they kept in prison, which when he died, left his sonne verye young, and then they tooke the gouernment to themselues : the chefeest of these thre was called Ramaragio, and he sat in the roiall throne, and was called king : the second was called Temi-ragio, and he tooke the gouernement on him: the third was called Bengatre, and he was captaine generall of the armie. These thre brethren were in this battell, in the which the chefeest and the last were never heard of quicke nor dead.

Only

to the East Indies. 9

Onely Temeragio fled in the battell, having lost one of his eyes: when the newes came to the cittie of the ouerthrow in the battell, the wiues and children of these thre tyzants, with their lawfull king (kept prisoner) fled away, spoiled as they were, and the foure kings of the Mores entred the citie of the citie. Bezeneger with great triumph, and there they remained six moneths, searching vnder houses and in all places for mony and other things that were hidden, and then they departed to their owne kingdomes, because they were not able to main-taine such a kindome as that was, so far distant from their owne countrie.

When the kings were departed from Bezeneger, this Temiragio returned to the Citie, and then began for to repopulate it, and sent word to Goa to the Merchants, that if they had anye Horses to bring them to him, and he would pay well for them, and for this cause the aforesaid two merchants that I went in company withall, carried these Hors-
ses that they had to Bezeneger. Also this Tyrant made an order or lawe, that if anye Merchant had anye of the Hors-
ses that were taken in the aforesaid battell or warres, al-
though they were of his owne marke, that he would give as
much for them as they would: and beside he gaue generall
safe conduct to all that shold bring them: when by this
meanes hee sawe that there were great stoe of Horses
brought thereto unto him, hee gaue the Merchaunts faire
wordes, vntill such time as hee sawe they could bring no
more. Then he licensed the Merchants to depart, without
giving them anye thing for theyr Horses, which when the
poore men sawe, they were desperate, and as it were madde
with sorowe and grase.

An excellent
good policie
to entrap me.

I rested in Bezeneger seauen moneths, although in one
moneth I might haue discharged all my busynesse, for it was
necessary to rest there vntill the waies were cleare of thauers
which at that time ranged vp and downe: and in the time
I rested there, I sawe manye strange and beastlye dedes
done of the Gentiles. First when there is any noble man or
woman dead, they burne their bodies: & if a married man die,
his

A late Voyage

Marke this
detestable
order of the
Gentiles.

A discription
of the burn-
ing place.

Feasting and
dancing whē
they should
moorne.

his wife must burne hir selfe alue, for the loue of hir hus-
band, and with the bodye of hir husband: so that when anye
man dyeth, their wifes will take a monthes leane, two or
thre, or as they will, to burne themselves in, and that daye
being come, wherin she ought to be burnt, that morning, she
goeth out of hir house very earlye, either on Horslebacke by
one an Elephant, or else is borne by eight men on a small
stage: in one of these orders she goeth, being apparelled like
to a Bride, carried rounde about the Cittye, with hir bayes
downe about hir shoulders, garnished with Jewels & flow-
ers, according to the estate of the partie, and they goe with
as great ioye as Brides do in Venis to the nuptials: She
carryeth in hir left hand a looking Glasse, and in hir right
hand an arrow, and singeth through the cittie as she passeth,
and saith, that shee goeth to sleepe with hir vere spouse and
husband. She is accompanied with hir kindred and frends
vntill it be one or two of the clocke in the after none, then
they go out of the citty, and going along the Riuers side cal-
led Nigardin, which runneth vnder the walles of the citty,
vntill they come to a place where they vs to make this
burning of women, being widowes, there is prepared in
this place a great square cane, with a little pinnacle hard by
it, fourte or ffeue steps vp: the aforesaid cane is full of dyed
wood, the woman being come thither, accompanied with a
number of people which come to se the thing, then they
make readye a great banquet, and she that shall be burned,
eateth with great ioye and gladnesse, as though it were hir
marriage daye: and the feast being ended, then they goe to
dancing and singing a certaine time, according as she will:
after this the woman of hir owne accord, commandeth thens
to make the fire in the squares Cane where the dye wood is,
and when it is kindled, they come and certifie hir thereof,
then presently shee leaueth the feast, and taketh the nearell
kinsman of hir husband by the hand, and they both go toge-
ther to the banke of the aforesaid river, where she putteth off
all hir Jewels & all hir clothes, & giueth them to hir parents
or kinssfolke, and covering hir selfe with a cloth, because shes
will

will not be sene of the people being naked: she shrowdeth hir selfe into the riuere, saying: Oh wretches that ye wash your knnes. Comming out of the water, she rowleth hir selfe into a yellow cloth of 14 braces long, and againe she taketh hir husbands kinsman by the hand, and they goe both together vp to the pinacle of the square caue wherin the fire is made: when she is on the pinacle, she talketh and reasoneth with the people, recommending vnto them hir children and kindred: Before the pinacle they vse to set a Mat, because they shall not see the fiercenes of the fire, yet there is manye that will haue them plucked awaye, shewing therein a heart not fearfull, and that they are not afraid of that sight. When this sillye woman hath reasoned with the people a good while to hir content, there is another woman that taketh a pot with oyle and sprinckleth it ouer her head, and with the same she annoyncteth all hir body, and afterwards shrowdeth the pot into the fornace, and both the woman and the pot goeth together into the fire, and presentlye the people that are round about the furnace, thow after hir into the caue great pieces of wood, so by this meanes, with the fire & with the blowes that she hath with the wood thowne after hir, she is quickly dead, and after this there groweth such sorrowe and such lamentation amongst the people, that all their mirth is turned into howling and weeping, in such wise, that a man could scarce beare the hearing of it, I haue sene many burnt in this manner, because my house was neare to the gate where they go out to the place of burning: & when there dyeth anye great man, his wife with all his slaues with whome he hath had carnall copulation, burne themselves together with him, Also in this kingdome I haue sene amongst the base sort of people this vse and order, that the man being dead, he is carried to the place where they will make his sepulcher, and setting him as it were upright sitting, then commeth his wife before hym on hir knes, castinge hir armes about his neck, with imbracing and clasping him, vntill such time as the Masons haue made a wall round about them, and when the wall is as highe as their

D.i.

necks,



Mooring
when they
shuld rejoice

A worse er-
der than the
first.

A late Voyage

Vngodlye
deedes to
murther the
people.

The cause
why the wo-
men do so
burne them-
selues.

Penegonde.

The getting
of Diamonds.

neckes, there commeth a man behinde the woman & strangleth her, then when she is dead, the workmen staine the wall ouer their heads, and so they lie buried both together. Beside these, there is an infinite number of beastly qualities amangst the which I haue no desire to write of them: I was very desirous to know the cause, whiche these women would so wilfullie burne themselves against nature and lawe, and it was tolde me that this lawe was of an ancient time, to make prouision against the slaughters which women made of their husbands. So in those daies before this lawe was made, the women for every little displeasure that their husbands had done unto them, they would presentlie poyson their husbands, and take other men, and now by reason of this lawe they are more saithfull to their husbands, and count their liues as deare as their owne, because that after his death, hir owne followeth presentlie.

In the yeare 1567. the people of Bezeneger, for the ill successe that they had, in that their Citie was sacked by the fourre kings. The king with his court went to dwelle in a castell eight dayes ioynceyng up in the lande from Bezeneger, called Penegonde: Also sone daies iorney from Bezeneger, is the place where they get Diamonds, I was not there, but it was tolde me, that it is a great place, compassed with a wall, and that they sell the earth within the wall, for so much a Squadro, & the limits is set, how deepe, or howe lowe they shall dig, those Diamonds that are of a certaine sise and bigger then that sise, all those be for the king, it is many yeares agone, since they got anye there, for the troubles that hath bene in that kingdome: the first cause of this trouble was, because the sonne of this Temeragio had put to death the lawfull king which he had in prison, for which cause the Barons and Noblemen in that kingdome would not acknowledge him to be their king, and by this meanes there is manye kings, and great vexation in that kingdome, and the Citie of Bezeneger is not altogether destroyed, yet the houses stand styll, but empties, and there is dwelling in them nothing as is reported, but Tigers and other wilde beasts,

beasts. The circuit of this City is soure and twentie miles about, and within the walles certaine mountaines: the houses stand walled with earth, and plaine, all saving the thre palaces of the thre kynges brethen, and the Pagodies which are Idoll houses, these are made with lime and fine marble: I haue seene many kings Courts, and yet haue I seene none in greatness like to this of Bezeneger, I saye for the order of his Wallace, for it bath nine gates or ports. First when you go into the place where the king did lodge, there is nine great portes or gates: these are kept with Captaines and Souldiers: then within these, there are soure lesser gates, which are kept with Porters, without the first gate there is a little porche, where there is a Captaine with nine and twentie Souldiers that kepereth watche and warde night and daye, and within that, another with the like garde, where through they come to a verye faire Courte, and at the ende of that Courte, there is another porche as the first, with the like garde, and within that another Courte, and in this wise are the first nine gates garded and kept with those Captaines: and then the lesser gates within are kept with a garde of Porters, which gates stand open the greatest part of the night, because the custome of the Gentiles is to do their busines, and make their feasts in the night, rather then by day: the Citye is verye safe from theves, for the Portingall Merchants slepe in the streets, or vnder porches for the great heate that is there, and yet they never had any harme in the night. At the end of two moneths, I determined to go for Goa in the companye of two other Portingale Merchants, which were making readye to depart, with two Palanchines or little Litters, which are very commodious for the waye, with eight falchines which are men hired, to carrie the palanchines, eight for a palanchine, soure at a time: they carry them as we use to carrie barrowes, and I bought me two Bullockes, one of them to ride on, & the other to carrie my victuals and prouision, for in that countrey they ride on Bullockes with Pannels as we terme them, girths and Byldes, and they haue a verye good commodious pace.

Marke the
discription of
this pallace.

A thing rare
to be found
in England.

Palanchine
is a small lit-
ter borne of
four men.

Men ride on
Bullocks: and
trauell with
them on the
waye.

A late Voyage

A pretie iest.

A hard matter for trauilers,

This is strāge
that every no-
bleman may
coyne what
money he
would.

The marchā-
dize that
come in & out
to Bezeneger
every yearre.

The apparell
of those peo-
plc.

from Bezeneger to Goa, in summer it is 8 daies iorney, but we went in the midſt of winter, in the moneth of July, and were 15 daies comming to Ancole on the ſea coaſt, ſo in 8. daies, I had loſt my two bullocks: for he that carried my vi- tuales, was weake & could not goe, the other when I came to a riuer where was alittle bridge to paſſe ouer, I put my Bullock to ſwimming, & in the midſt of the riuer there was a little Iſland, unto the which my Bullock went, and finding paſture, there he remained ſtill, & in no wiſe we could come to him, and ſo perforce, I was forced to leaue him, & at that

time there was much raine, and I was forced to goe 7. daies a ſoote with great paines: and by great chance I met with Falchines by the way, that I hired to carrie my clothes & vi- tuales: we had great trouble in our iorney, for y euery day, we were taken priſoners, by reaſon the great diſſenſion in that kingdom, and euery morning at our departure we muſt pay reſcat 4. or 5. Pagies a man: and another trouble we had as bad as this, that when as we came into a new gouernor's country, as euery day we did, yet for that they were all tribu- torie to the king Bezeneger yet every one of them ſtaimed a ſeverall coyne of Copper, ſo that the money that we ſtoke this day, would not ſerue the next: at length by the help of God we came ſafe to Ancola, which is a countrey of y queens of Gargo pam, tributary to y king of Bezeneger.

The marchā-
dize that
come in & out
to Bezeneger
every yearre.

Bezeneger, they had in Turkey for their commodities, Jew- elſ, and Pagodies which be Duckets of gold: the apparell that they uſe in Bezeneger, is Velvet, Hatten, Dammask, Scarlet, or white bumball cloth, according to the eſtate of the person, with long hats on their heads, called Colae, made of Velvet, Hatten, Dammask, or Scarlet, girding themſelues in ſtead of girdels with ſome fine white bumball cloth: they haue breeches after the order of the Turks: they weare on their ſeate, plaine high things called of them aspergh, and at their eares they haue hanging great plenty of Golde.

: Returning

Returning to my voyage when we were together in Ancola, one of my companions that had nothing to lose, tolke a guide and went to Goa, whether they bee in 4. dayes, the other portingale not being dispased to go, tarried in Ancola for that winter: the winter in those parts of the Indies begin, Their winter is oursumer. neth the 15. of May, and lasteth vnto the end of October; & as we were in Ancola, there came another Merchant of horses in a planchine, and two portingale Souldiers which came from Zeland, and two carriers of letters, which were Christians boorne in the Indies: all these consorted to go to Goa together, and I determined to go with them, and caused a pallanchise to be made for me very pretely of Canes: and in one of them Canes I hid priuily all the Jewels I had, and according to the order, I tooke eight Falchines to carrie me, and one daye about eluen of the clocke, we set forwards on our iourney, and about two of the clock in the afternoone, as we passed a mountaine which denideþ the territorie of Ancola and Dyalcan, I being a little behind my compauny, was assaulted of by eight theues, fourre of them had Swords and Targats, and the other fourre had Bowes & Arrowes, when the Falchines that carried me vnderstood the noyse of the assault, they let the palanchise & me fall to the ground, & ran away and left me alone, with my clothes wrapped aboue me: presently the theues were on my necke, and riseling me, they stripped me stark naked, and I fained my selfe sicke, because I would not leave the Palanchise, and I had made me a little bed of my clothes, the theues sought it veray narowly and subtilly, and found two purses that I had, well bound vp together, wherein I had put my Copper mony which I had changed for fourre pagodies in Ancola, the theues thinking it had beeþ so manye Duckets of Golde, searched no further, then they threw all my clothes in a bush and hied them away, and as God would haue it, at their departure, there fell from them a handkercher, and when I sawe it, I rose from my Palanchise or Couche, and tooke it vp, and wrapped it together within my Palanchise. Then these my Falchines were of so god condition, that they

D.iii. returned

A late Voyage

returned to sake me, whereas I thought I should not have found so much goodnes in them because they were paid their money afore hand, as is the vse: I had thought to haue seene them no more: before their comming I was determined to pluck the Cane wherin my Jewels were bidden, out of my cowtch and to haue made me a walking stafte, to carry in my hand to Goa, thinking that I should haue gone therethor on foote, but by the faithfulness of my Falchines, I was rid of that trouble, and so in sower dayes they carried me to Goa, in which time I made hard fare, for y theenes left me neither money golde nor siluer, & that which I did eat, was geuen me of my men for gods sake: and after at my comming to Goa I payde them euery thing riallly all that I had of them: from Goa I deparst for Cochin, which is a voyage of 300. miles, and betwene these two Cties are many holds of the Portingales, as Onor, Mangalor, Barzelor & Cananor. The holde or forte that you shall haue in going from Goa to Cochin that belongeth to the Portingales, is called Onor, which is in the kingdome of the Queen of Battacella, which is tributary to the king of Bezeneger: there is no trade there, but onely a charge with the Captaine and company he keepeth there: and passing this place, you shall come to another small Callell of the Portingales called Mangalor, and ther is a very small trade onely for a little Rice: and from thence you go to a little fort called Barzelor, there they haue god stoe of Rice which is carried for Goa: and from thence you shall go to a cittie called Cananor, which is a Pargabush shot distant from the chiesest citie that the king of Cananor hath in his kingdome, being a king of the Gentiles: and he and his are a very naughty and malicious people, alwayes having delight to be in wars with the Portingales, and when they are in peace, it is for the intrest to let their marchandise passe: therer goeth out of this kingdome of Cananor, all the Cardamomo, great stoe of pepper, Ginger, Honey, Ships ladden with greate Nuttes, greate quantity of Archa which is a fruit of the biggnes of Nutmegges, which fruit they eat in all these parts of the Indies and beyonde the Indies, with the

Foure small
fortes of the
Portingales.

The commo-
dities that go
out of the
kingdome of
Cananor.

the lease of an hearbe which they call Bettell, the which is like unto our Juye lease, but a little lesser, and thinner: they eate it made in Plaister with the lime made of Oyster Shelles, and thozowe the Indies, they spend greate quantite of money in this composition, and is vled vayly, whitch thing I woulde not haue beleued if I had not sene it: The customers get greate profit by these Hearbes, for that they haue custome for them: when these people eate and chaw this in their mouthes, it maketh theire Spittle to be redde, like unto blood and they saye, that it maketh a man to haue a very god stomacke and a swete breath, but sure in my iudgement, they eate it rather to fulfull theire filthy lustes and of a knauerye, for this Hearbe is moyste and hote, and maketh a very strong expulson. From Cananor to Crangenor, which is another small foote of the Portingales in the Land of the king of Crangenor, which is another king of the Gentiles, and a Countrey of small importaunce, and of a hundred and twenty miles, full with theues, being vnder the king of Calicut, a king also of the Gentiles and a great enimie to the Portingales, which when he is alwayes in warres, he and his countrey is the Deast and resting for straunger theues: and these be called Moores of Carposa, because they weare on theire heads, long red Hattes, and these theues parte h spoyles that they take on the sea, with the king of Calicut, for he geneth leauie unto all that wil go a roving liberally to go in such wise that all along that coast, there is such a number of theues, that there is no sayling in those seas but with great shippes and very well armed or else they must goe in company with the army of the Portingales: from Crangenor to Cochin, is 15. miles.

Bettell is a
very profit-
able hearbe
in that country

Enimies to
the king of
Portingales;

A late Voyage

Cochine.

Within Co
chine is the
kingdome of
Pepper.

The pepper
that the Por
tingales
bring, is not
so good as
that which
goeth for
Meca,
which is
brought he
ther by the
straights.



Ochine is next unto Goa, the cheffest place that the Portingales haue in the Indies, and there is great trads of Spices, drugs, and all other sorts of Merchandize for the kingdome of Portingale, and there with in the lād is the kingdom of Pepper, which Pepper the Portingales lade in their ships by boulike and not in sacks, the Pepper that goeth for Portingale is not so god, as that which goeth for Meca, because that in times past, the officers of the king of Portingale, made a contract with the king of Cochine, in the name of the king of Portingale, for the prises of Pepper, and by reason of that agreement betwene them at that time made, the pris can neither rise nor fall, which is a verye lowe and base pris, and for this cause the Willaines bring it to the Portingales, cleane and full of filthe. The Mores of Meca that gine a better pris, haue it cleane and drye, and is better conditioned: all the spices and drugs that is brought to Meca, is stolne from thence as Contrabanda. Cochine is two cities, one of the Portingales, and another of the king of Cochines: that of the Portingales is situat nere unto the sea, & that of the kings of Cochin is a mile and a halfe vp higher in the land, but they are both set on the banckes of one river, which is very great, and of a god depth of water, which ricer commeth out of the moun- tains of the king of the Pepper, which is a king of the Gentiles, in whose kingdome are manye Christians of S. Thomas order: the king of Cochine is also a king of the Gentiles and a great faithfull frend to the king of Portingale, and to those Portingales which are marryed, and Cittizens in the Cittie Cochine of the Portingales, and by this name of Portingales, throughout all the Indies they call all the Christians that come out of the West, whether they be Italians, Frenchmen, or Almaines, and all they that mary in Cochine do get an office, according to the trads hee is of, this they haue

have by the great priuilege the Cittizens haue of that City, because there is two principall commodities that they deale withall in that place, which are these : the great stoe of silke that commeth from China, and the great stoe of Sugars which commeth from Bengala, the married : Citizens paye not anye custome for these two commodities : for all other commodities they paye fourte per cento custum to the king of Cochine, rating their gods at their owne pleasure: those which are not married and strangers, pay in Cochine to the king of Portingale, eight per cento of all manner of merchandize, I was in Cochine when the Viceroye of the king of Portingale wroght what he could to breake the priuilege of the Citizens, and to make them to pay custome as oþer did : at which time the citizens were glad to way their Pepper in the night, that they laded the shipp withall that went to Portingale, and stole the custome in the night. The king of Cochine having vnderstanding of this, would not suffer any more Pepper to be wayed : then presently after this, the Merchants were licenced to dw as they did before,

and there was no more speach of this matter, nor any more wrong done. This king of Cochine is of a small power in respect of the other kings of the Indies, for he can make but seuentye thousand men of armes in his campe : he hath a

great number of Gentlemen which he calleth Amochy, and some are called Nayry : these two sorts of men esteeme not their liues any thing : so that it maye be for the hono: of his king, they will thrust themselves forward in every danger, although they knowe they shall dye. These men goe naked from the girdell vpwards, with a clothe rowled about their legs, going bare footed, and hauing they: haire verye long and rolled vp together on the top of his head, and alwayes they carrie their Bucklers or Targets with them, and their Swords naked : these Nayry haue their wiues common amongst themselues, and when any of them go into the house of any of these women, he leaueth his Swords and Target at the doore, and the time that he is there, there dare not any be so hardy as to come into that house. The kings children

Great priuileges that the
Citizens of
Cochin haue,

The small
power of the
king of Co-
chinc.

Amochy and
Nayry are
very hardye
men, & haue
their wiues
common.

A late Voyage

shall not inherit the kingdome after their Father: because they holde this opinion, that perchance they were not begotten of the king their Father, but of some other man, therefore they accept for their King, one of the Sonnes of the kings Sisters, or of some other woman of the blood royall so; that they be suré they are of the blood royall.

A very straige thing hardlie great holes in their eares, and so bigge and wide, that it is to be beleued incredible, holding this opinion, that the greater the holes be, the more noble they esteeme themselves. I had leaue of

one of them, to measure the circumference of one of them with a shped, and within that circumference I put my arme up to the shoulder, clothed as it was, so that in effect they are monstrous great. Thus they do make them when they be little, for then they open the eare, and hange a pece of golde or lead thereat, and in the opening, in the hole they put a certaine leafe that they have for that purpose, which maketh the hole so great. They lade Ships in Cochine for Portingale and for Ormus, but they that go for Ormus, carrie no Pepper but by Contrabanda, as for Dinamond, they easilie get leaue to carrie that awaie, for all other Spices and drugs they maye liberallie carrie them to Ormus or Cambaia, and so all other merchandize which came from other places, but out of the kingdome of Cochine proper, they carry away from thence into Portingale great abundance of Pepper, great quantitie of Ginger, dried and conserv'd, wilde Dinamond, good quantitie of Arecha, great stoe of Cordage of Cairo, made of the barks of the Tre of the great Nut, and better then that of Vempe, of which they carrie great stoe into Portingale.

The merchandize that the Portingales carrie from Cochine.

Note the departing of the ships from Cochine.

The Shippes everye yeare depart from Cochine to goe for Portingale, in the fist of December, or the fist of Januarie. Powle to followe my voyage for the Indies: From Cochine I went to Coylane, distant from Cochine seauentie and two miles, whiche Coylan is a small Fort of the king of Portingales, scituat in the kingdome of Coylane, whiche is a King of the Gentiles, and of small trade: at that place they lade

lade onlye halfe a shipppe of Pepper, and then the goeth to Cochine to take in the rest, and from thence to Cao Come- At Caocomē-
ri, is seuentie and two miles, and there endeth the coast of ry endeth the
the Indies, and alongst this coast, nere to the water side, coast of the
and also of Cao comery, downe to the low land of Chialoa,
Indies.
which is about two hundred miles: The people there are
as it were all returned to the Christian faith: there are also
Churches of the Friers of Saint Paules order, which Fri-
ers do very much god in those places to turne the people,
and in converting them, and take great trouble in instruc-
ting them in the lawe of Christ.

The fishing for Pearles.

The order
how they
fish for
pearls.

Dutie paid to
the king of
Portingale
for the fish-
ing of perles.

The Sea that lieth betwene the coast which descendeth from Cao Comery, to the low land of Chialoa and the Island Zeyland, they call it the Fishing of Pearles, which fishing they make euery yeare, beginning in Marche or Aprill, and it lasteth 50 daies, but they do not fish every yeare in one place, but one yeare in one place, & ano-
ther yeare in another place of the same sea: when the time of this fishing draweth nere, then they send verry good Dy-
vers, that goe to discouer where the greatest heapes of Dy-
sters be vnder water, and right against that place where the greatest stoe of Dysters be, there they make or plant a vil-
lage with houses and a Bazaro, all of stone, which standeth as long as the fishing time lasteth, and it is furnished with all thing necessary, & now & then it is nere unto places that are inhabited, and other times far of, according to the place where they fish. The fishermen are all Christians of the coun-
try, and who that will may go to fishing, payng a certaine dutie to the king of Portingale, & to the Churches of the fri-
ers of S. Paule, which are in that coast, all the while that they are fishing, there is thre or fourre fustes armed to de-
fend the fishermen from Corsarios: It was my chance to be there one time in my passage, & saw the order, that they vsed in fishing, which is this: there are 300 4 barks y make 1000 together, which are like to our little pilot boats & a little lesse,

A late Voyage

There goeth 7. or 8. men in a Boate: and I have sene in a morning great number of them go out, and anker in 15. or 18 fadomes of water which is the ordinarye depth of all that coast: when they are at ankor, they cast a rope into the sea and at the end of the rope they make fast a great stone, and then there is ready, a man that hath his nose and his eares well stopped, and annoyned with Dyle and a Basket about his neck , or vnder his left arme , then he goeth downe by the rope to the bottome of the sea, and as fast as he can he filleth the basket, and when it is full, he shaketh the rope, & his fellowes that are in the Bark, hale him vp with the basket : and in such wise they go one by one vntill they haue laden their barke with Oysters: and then at the euening they come to the village, and then every company maketh theire mountaine or heape of Oysters, one distant from another in such wise that you shall see a great long rowe of mountaines or heapes of Oysters , and they are not touched, vntill such time as the fisshing be ended, and at the end of the fishing, every company setteth round about their mountain or heap of Oysters, and fall to opening of them , which they may easly doe because they be dead , drye and brittle, & if every Oyster had pearle in them, it would be a very god purchase, but there is very many that haue no pearles in them: When the fisshing is ended, then they see whether it be a good gathering or a bad: there is certaine men expert in the pearles, whom they call Chitini which set and make the price of pearles according to their caracts, bewty and godnes, making fowre sorte of them: the first sorte be the round pearles, and they be called Aia of Portingale, because þ Portingales do buy them: the second sorte which are not rounde, are called Aia of Bengal: the 3. sorte which are not so good as the second, they cal Aia of Canara, that is to say the kingdom of Bezeneger: the fourth and last sorte, which are the least and worst sorte, are called Aia of Cambaia . Thus the price beeing set, there is Marchants of every countrey , which are ready with theire money in their hands : so that in a few dayes all is bought vp, at the prises set according to the goodnessse and caracts of the

These Perles
are prised ac-
cording to
the caracts
which they
waye, euerye
caract is foure
graines, and
these me that
prise them
haue an in-
strument of
copper with
holes in it,
which be
made by de-
grees to to
sort the
Perles withal.

of the pearles. In this sea of the fishing of pearles is an I-
land called Manar, which is inhabited by Christians, of the
country which first were Gentiles, and have a small holde
of the Portingale, being situate ouer against Zeyland: and
betwene these two Islands there is a Channell, but not
very bigge and bath but a small depth therein, by reason
whereof there cannot any great shipp passe that waye, but
small Shippes, and with the increase of the water, which is
at the chaunge or the full of the Moone, and yet so all this
they must unlade them, and put their goods into small ves-
sels to lighten them before they can passe that waye, for
feare of Sholdes that lye in the channell, & after lade them
into their Ships, to goe so to the Indies, and this do all small
Ships that passe that waye, but those Ships that go so to the
Indies Eastwardes, passe by the coast of Chiarimandell, on
the other side by the lowe Lande of Chiloa which is bee-
twene the Firme Land and the Iland Manor, and go-
ing from the Indyes to the coast of Chiarimandell, they
lose some Shippes, but they be emptye, because that the
Shippes that passe that waye discharge theyre goods at an
Iland called Peripatane, and there landing theire goods
into small flatte bottomed Boates, which drawe little wa-
ter, and are called Tanc and can runne ouer every Shold
without either daunger or losse of any thing, for that they
tarrye in Peripatane vntill such time as it be sayre wea-
ther: Before they departe to passe through the Sholdes
there the small Shippes and flat bottomed Boates go toge-
ther in company, and when they haue sayled six and thirty
miles, they arraine at the place where as the Sholdes
be, and at that place the windes blow so forcible that they
are forced to go through, not having any other refage to
sauem them selues: the flat bottomed Boates they goe safe
through, where as the small Ships if they misse the afores-
aid Channell, sticke fast on the Sholdes, and by this meanes
many are lost: and comming back from the Indies, they go
not that waye but passe by the Channell of Manor as above
sayde, whose Channell is Deye, and if the Shippes sticke

Great trouble
and danger.
Great danger
for ships.

A late Voyage

last, it is great chance if there be any daunger at all: the reason why this Channell is not more surer to gos thereth is, because the windes that raygne or bloweth betwene Zeyland and Manar make the Channell so dry with water, that almost there is not any passage: from Cao Comery to the Iland of Zeyland is 120. milles ouerthwart.

Zeyland.

Colomba a
hold of the
Portingales,

The policy
of the son de-
priued the fa-
ther of his
kingdome.

Cairo is a
stiffe that
they make
ropes with
the which is
the barke of a
tree.



Eyland is an Ilande, in my iudgement a great deale bigger then Cyrus, on that side towards the Indies: then westwards is the citie called Colomba, which is a hold of the Portingales, but without wales or enimies: it bath towards the sea his free port: y lawfull king of that Iland, is in Colomba, and is turned Christian, and maintained by the king of Portingale, being deprivied of his kingdome: The king of the Gentiles, to whom this kingdome did belong was called the Madoni, which had two sonnes, the first named Barbynas the Prince, & the second Ragine: this king by the policie of his yonger sonne was deprivied of his kingdom, because he had entised and done that which pleased the armys and Souldiers, in dispite of his father & brother being prince, usurped the kingdome, and became a great warriar: first this Iland had thre kings, this Ragine, with his father, & Barbina his brother: the king of Cotta with his conquered prisoners: the king of Candia, which is a parte of that Iland, and is so called by the kingdome of Candia, which had a resonable power, and was a great friend to the Portingales, which said that he liued secretly a Christian: the third was the king of Giani-fanpatan: in 13. years that this Ragine gouerned this Iland he became a great tyrant. In this Iland there groweth fine Sinnamon, great stoe of pepper, great stoe of Nuttes, and Arochoc, ther they make great stoe of Cairo to make Corrige: it bringeth swith great stoe of Christall Cattes eyes, Echi de Gaty, and they say that they finde there some Rubyes,

byes, but I have sould Rubies well there, y^e I brought with me from Pega: I was very desirous to see how they gather the cinnamon, or tak it from the tree that it groweth on, & so much the rather, because the time that I was there, was the season which they gather it in, which was in the moneth of Aprill: wheras at which time, y^e Portingales were in armes and in the field, with the king of the countrey: yet I to satisfie my desire, although in great danger, tooke a guide with me and went into a wood, 3. miles from the citie, in which wood was great stoe of cinnamon trees growing together among other wilde trees, & this cinnamon tree is a small tree, and not very high, and hath his leanes like to our Bay tree: & gathering In the moneth of March or Aprill, when the sap goeth vp to the top of the tree, then they take the cinnamon from that tree: in this wise they cut y^e barke of the tree round about in length from knot to knot, or from ioynt to ioint, aboue and belowe, and then easly with their hands they take it away laying it in the sun to dry: and in this wise it is gathered: and yet for all this the tree dyeth not, but against the next yeare it will haue a new bark, & that which is gathered every yere is the best cinnamon: for that which groweth 2. or 3. yeres is great and not so good as the other is: and in these woods groweth much Pepper.

A rare thing.

Negapatam.

Bem Zeyland within h^e Island, to go with small ships to Negapatam within the firm land: & 72. miles of is a very great citie, & very populous of Portingales and Christians of the countrey, and parte Gentiles: it is a countrey of small trade, neither haue they any frave there saue a god quantity of Rice, and cloth of bumbast which they carry into riuers parts: it was a very plentifull countrey of victuals, but now a great deale lesse, & that abouidance of victuals, caused many Portingales to go thither, and build houses & dwell there with small charge.

This

A late Voyage

This Cittie belongeth to a noble man of the kingdome of Bezmegier being a Gentile, neuerthelesse the Portingales and other Christians are well intreated there, & haue their Churches there with a Monastery of S. Francis order, with great devotion and verye well accommodated, with houses round about, yet for all this they are amongst tyrants, which alwaies at their pleasure may do them some harme, as it happened in the yeare of our Lord God 1565, which I remember verye well, how that the Naic, that is to saye the Lord of the Cittie, sent to the Cittizens to demand of them certaine Arabian Horses, and they hauing denied them vnto him, and gaunesaid his demand, it came to passe that this Lord had a desire to see the Sea, which when the pwe Cittizens vnderstood thereof, they doubted some euill, to heare a thing which was not woon to bee, they thought that this man would come to sacke the Cittie, and presently they imbarkeed themselves the best they could with their moeables, merchandize, Jewels, money and all that they had, and caused the ships to put from the shore, when this was done, as their ill chauce wold haue it, the next night following, there came such a great storne, which put all the ships a land perforce, and brake them to pieces, and all the goods that came a land and was saued, was taken from them by the soldiorz and armye of this Loide, which came downe with him to see the sea, and were attendant at the Sea side, not thinking any such thing to haue hapned.

A foolish
feare of
Portingales.

Saint Thomas, or San Tome.

S. Thomas
his sepulcher.



From Nega patan following my voyage towards the East, a hundred & fiftie miles, I found the house of blessed S. Thomas, which is a Church of great devotion, and greatlye regarded of the Gentiles for the great miracles that they haue heard hath bene done by that blessed & postle: nere vnto this Church the Portingales haue builded thyn a Cittie in the countre subiect

subject to the king of Bezeneger, which Cittye, although it be not verye great, in my iudgement it is the fayrest in all that parte of the Indyes: and it hath verye fayre houses and fayre Gardens, in vacant places very well accommo-
dated: it hath streetes large and straight, with many chur-
ches of great devotion: their houses be set close vnto an o-
ther, with little dwres: every house hath his defence, so that
by that meanes it is of force sufficient to defend themselues
against that countrey: the Portyngales there haue no other
possession but their Gardens, and houses that are within the
Cittie: the customes belong to the king of Bezeneger, which
are very small and easye, soz that it is a Countrey of great
riches, and great trade: there commeth every yeare two or
thre great shippes very riche, besides many other small shippes:
one of the two great shippes goeth for Pegan, and the other for
Mallaca, laden with fine bumbast cloth of every sort, painted,
which is a rare thing, because those kind of clothes shew as
they were gilded with diuers colours, and the more they be
washed, the liuelier the colours wil shew: also there is other
cloth of bumbast which is wouen with diuers colours, & are
of great valemēt: also they make in Sane Tome, great stōe
of red Parne, which they dys with a roote called Saya, and
this colour will never wast, but the more it is washed, the
more redder it will shew: they lade this parne the greatest
parte of it, for Pegan, because that there they worke and
weave it to make cloth according to their owne fashion, and
with lesser charges: It is a meruelous thing to them which
haue not seene the laging and vnloading of men and marchā-
dize in S. Tome as they do, it is a place so dangerous, there
a man cannot be serued with small barkes, neither can they
do their busnes with the boates of the shippes because they
would be beaten in a thousand paces, but they make certain
barkes (of purpose) highe, which they call Masady, they be
made of little Boardes: one Board sowed to another with
small cordes, and in this order are they made: And when
they are thus made: and that they will embarke anye
thing in them eyther men or godes, they lade them a land,

A description
of S. Thomas
his towne,
called of the
Portingales
S. Tome.

A painted
kind of cloth
and dyed of
diuers co-
lours which
those people
delight much
in & esteeme
them of a
great price.

A late Voyage

and when they are laden, the Barke men shuisse the boate with her lading into the streame: and with greate spedē they make haste, all that they are able to rowe out against the huge waues of the sea that are on that shooe vntill that they carry them to thē Whippes: and in like manner they lade these Māides at the Whippes wthd marchandise and men: when they come nere the shooe, the Bark-men kepe out of the Warke into the Sea to kepe the Barke right that shē cast not thwart the shooe, & being kept right, the Duffe of the Sea setteth her lading dypē a land, without any hurt or daunger, and sometimes there is some of them that is overthrowne, but there can bee no great losse, because they lade but a little at a time: all the marchandise that they lay outwarde they emball it well with Dre hides so that if it take wette it can haue no great harme.

In my voyage returning, in the yere of our Lord God, one thousand, fifti hundred, sixtie and sixe. I went from Goa vnto Malacca, in a Shippe or Galion of the King of Portingales, which went vnto Banda soz to lade Nutmegs and Maces: from Goa to Malaca, one thousand eight hundred miles we passed within the Iland Zeyland, and went through the chanell of Nicubar, or else through the channell of Sombrero, which is by the middle of the Iland called Sumtara, called Taprobana: & from Nicuber to Pigue is as it were, a rowe or chaine of an infinite number of Ilandes, of which many are inhabited, with wilde people, and they call

In the Ilandes those Ilandes the Ilandes of Andeman, and they call their people savadge or wilde, because they eate one another: also these Ilandes haue warre one with another, soz they haue small Barkes, and with them they take one an other and so eate one an other, and if by euill chaunce any Ship be loste on those Ilandes, as many haue bene, there is not one man of those Ships lost there that escappeth beaten or unslaine, these people haue not any acquaintance with any other people, neither haue they trade with any, but litle onely of such frutes as those Ilandes yeldeþ: and if any Ship come nere vnto that place or coaſt as they passe þ way, as in my voyage

In the Ilande
of Banda they
lade Nut-
megs for ther
they growe.

In the Ilandes
of Andeman
they eate one
another,

ar Agonapo
Humanæ coru regens
Hominivori —

It happened, as I came from Malaca through the channell of Sombrero, there came two of theyz barches neare vnto our shippe laden with fruite, as with Douces which we call Adams apples, with fresh nuttes, and with a fruite called Jyngap: which fruite is lyke to our Turnops, but is verye sweete and good to eate: they would not come into the shippe for any thing that we could do: neither would they take any mony for theyz fruite, but they would trucke for olde shirtes or pieces of olde linnen barches, these ragges they let downe with a rope into their barke vnto them, and looke what they thought those shinges to be worth, so much fruite they would make fast to the rope and let vs hale it in, and it was tolde me that at sometimes a man shall haue for an olde shirte a good pice of Ambar.

The Mowsies
is a kind of
fruite grow-
ing in clusters
and are 5 or 6
inches long a
peecce, & they
growe 5 or 7.
on a cluster &
are a very
good meate.

In any a fruite
like to a
Turnep, de-
licious to eat.

Sumatra.

This Iland of Sumatra is a great Iland and dewyded and gouerned by many Kinges, and devideid into many channels, where through there is passage: vpon the head land towards the West is the kingdome of Assi and gouerned by a Moore King, this king is of great force and strength as he that beside his great kingdome hath many foists and Gallies. In his kingdome groweth great stroze of Pepper, Ginger, Beniamin, he is an vicer enemie to the Portingale and hath divers times borne at Malaccas to fight against it, and hath done great harme to the wolwoughes thereof, but the Cittie alwaies defended hym valientlie, and with theyz ordinsance dyd great spoyle to hys Cawpe, at length I came to the Cittie of Malacca.

The com-
modities
that grow in
the kingdom
of Assi.

A late Voyage

The Cittie Malacca.

The great
trade that is
at Malacca.

Voiages
which are on-
lye for the
king and his
noble men.

At the Mo-
luccos they
lade the
Cloues.

MAlacca is a Cittie of merueilous great trade of all kind of Merchandise, which commeth from divers parts, because that all the Ships that saile in these seas, both great and small, are bound to touch at Malacca, to paye their custome there, although they unlade nothing at all as we do at Elsinor: and if by night they escape away, and pay not their custome, then they fall into a greater danger after: for if they come into the Indies and haue not the scale of Malacca, they paye double custome, I haue not passed farther then Malacca towards the East, but that which I will speake of here, is by god information of them that haue beeene there. The sailing from Malacca towards the East, is not common for all men, as China and Giapan, and so fowards to goe who will, but onlye for the king of Portingale and his nobles, with leaues granted unto them of the king to make such voiages, or to the iurisdiction of the captaine of Malacca, where he expecteth to know what voiages they make from Malacca thether, and these are the kings voiages, that every year, either departeth from Malacca, two Galions of the kings, one of them goeth to the Molluccos to lade Cloues, and the other goeth to Banda to lade Nutmegs and Maces. These two Galions are laden for the king, neither do they carrie anye particular mans goods, saving the portage of the Marriners and Soldiours, and for this cause, they are not voiages for Merchants, because that going thether he shall not haue whereto lade his goods of returne, and besides this the Captaine will not carrie anye Merchant for either of these two places. There goeth small Ships of the Mores thether, which come from the coast of Iaua, and change or guild their commodities in the kingdom of Asia, and these be the Maces, Cloues, and Nutmegs, which go for the Straights of Meca. The voiages that the king of Portingale granteth to his nobles are these, of China and Giapan; from China to Giapan, and from Giapan to China,

China, and from China to the Indies, and the voiage of Ben-galico Sonda, with the lading of fine cloth, and every sort of Bumbast cloth. Sonda is an Island of the Mores, nare to the coast of Giaua, and there they lade Pepper for China. The ships that goeth everye yeare from the Indies to China is called the Ship of Dogs, because she carieth divers drugs of Cambaya: but the greatest part of her lading is silver. From Malacca to China is 1800. miles, and from China to Giapan, goeth everye yeare a great ship of great importance, laden with silke, which for retarne of their silke bring bars of Silver which they truck in China, that is distant betwene China and Giapan 2400 miles, and in this waye there is divers Islands, not very big, in the which the Friers of S. Paule by the helpe of God, make many Christians therelike to themselves: from these Islands hetherwards is not yet discouered, for the great sholdnes of Lands that they find. The Portingales haue made a small Cittie neere vnto the coast of China called Macha, whose church and houses are of wood, and hath a Bishoprike: but the customes are of the king of China, and they go and pay it at a Cittie called Canton, which is a Cittie of great importance, and verye beautifull, two dayes iorneye and a halfe from Macheo, which people are Gentiles, and are so iealous and searefull, that they would not haue a stranger to put his foote within their land, so that when the Portingales goe theretherto to paye their custome, and to buye their Merchandise, they will not consent that they shall lye or lodge within the Cittie, but sendeth them forth into the subburbs. The countrie of China is in the kingdome of great Tartaria, and is a very great countrye of the Gentiles, and of great importance, which may be iudged by the riche and precious merchandize that come from thence, the which I beleue are not better nor greater quantitie in the whole worlde, then these are that come from thence. First great stoe of gold, which they carape to the Indies, made in plates like to little Ships, and in value 23 caracts a peice, very great abundance of fine Silke, Cloth of Damaske and Tafftie, great quantitie of Muske,

The ship of
Drugs, so
termed of the
Portingales.

The distance
of places.

Ilands not
discouered.

A kind of ie-
alous people.

China is un-
der the go-
vernment of
the great
Tartar.

The riches of
China.

A late Voyage

great quantity of Occom in bars, great quantifie of Quicks
silver and of Cinaper, great Rose of Camfora, an infinite
quantity of Procellane, made in vessels of divers sorts, great
quantifie of painted cloth and squares, infinite Rose of the
rotes of China, every yeare there commeth from China to
the Indies two or thre great Ships, laden with most riche
and precious Merchandise. The Rubarbe commeth from
thence ouer land, by the waye of Percia, because that every
yeare there goeth a great Carauan from Percia to China,
which is in going theþer six moneths, Carauan arriueth at
a cittie called Lanchine, the place where the king is resi-
dent with his court, I spake with a Persian that was þer
yeares in that Cittie of Lanchine, and he told me that it
was a great Cittie and of great importance. The botages
of Malacca which are in the iurisdiction of the Captaigne
of the castell, are these, that every yeare bee sendeth a
small Ship to Timor to lande white Sandolo, for all the
best commeth from this Island: there commeth also from
Color, but that is not so god: also he sendeth another small
ship euery yeare to Cochine China, to lade there wood of
Alcos, for that all the wood of Alcos cometh from this place,
which is in the firme land nere unto China, and in that
kingdome I could not knowe how that wood groweth by a-
ny meanes, for that the people of the countrie will not suf-
fer the Portingales to come within the land, but onely for
wood and water, and as for all other things that they wan-
ted, as victuals or merchandise, the people bring y a board the
Ship in small barkes, so that every daye there is a mart kept
in the Ship, vntill such time as she be laden: also there goeth
another ship for the said Captaigne of Malacca to Asion, to
lade Verzino: all these botages are for the Captaigne of the
Castell of Malacca, and when he is not disposed to make
these botages, he selleth them to another,

It is a most
excellent fine
metall as
may be made.

Tymor an I-
land from
whence com-
meth all the
white Sadolo.

A market
kept aboard
of the ships.

The

The Citie Sion.

Sion was the imperiall seate, and a great Citie, but in the yeare of our Lord God, 1567, it was taken by the king of Pegu which king made a voyage or came by land four moneths iourney with an armie of men through his land, and the number of his armie was a Milion and four hundred thousand men of warre: When he came to the Citie, he gaue assault to it, and besieged it twentye and one moneths before he could winne it, with great losse of his people, this I know, for that I was in Pegu six monethes after his departure, and saue when that his officers that were in Pegu sent five hundred thousand men of warre to furnish the places of them that were slaine and lost in that assault: yet for all this, if there had not bene treason against the Citie, it had not bene lost, for on a night there was one of the gates set open, through the which with great trouble the king gat into the Citie, and became gouernor of Sion: and when the Emperour saw that he was betrayed, and that his enimie was in the Citie, he poisoned himselfe, and the wifes and children, frénd and noblemen, that were not slaine in the first affront of the entrance into the Citie, were all carried captives into Pegu, where I was at: he comming home of the king with his triumphes and victorie, which comming home and returning from the warres was a godlye sight to behold, to see the Elephants come home in a square, laden with Gold, Silver, Jewels, and with noble men and women that were taken prisoners in that Citie.

Now to returne to my voyag: I deparcked from Malacca, in a great Shippe which went for S. Tome, being a Citie situate on the coast of Chiriamandell, & because the captaine of the cestels of Malacca having understanding praduyzo, that the king of Assi would come with a great armie and power of men against them, therefore vpon this he would not give licence that anye Ships shold departe: Wherefore

*great
A prince of a
meruelous
strength and
power.*

*Treason
Reason*

*Great tri-
umphe.*

A late Voyage

Wherefore in this Shippe we deparst in the night, without making anye prouision of our water: and wee were in that shippe fower hundred and odde men: we departed from thence with Intention to goo to an Ilande to take in water, but the windes were so contrary, that they woulde not suffer vs to fetch it, so that by this meanes wee were two and forty dayes in the sea as it were lost, and we were drunen too and fro, so that the first land that we disconered, was beyonde Saint Tomes, more then fife hundred miles which were the mountaines of Zerzerline, neare vnto the kingdome of Orisa, and so we came to Orisa with manys sickle, and moare that weare deade for want of water: and they that were sickle in fower dayes died: and I for the space of a yere after had my throate so soore boarse, that I coulde never satisfie my thirst in drinking of water: I iudge the reason of my boarsenesse to be with soppes that I walts in vinnigar and Oyle wherewith I sustained my selfe many dayes, there were not any want of bzeade neither of wine: But the wines of that countrie are so hotte that without water they kill a man: neither are they able to drinke them: when we beganne to want water, I sawe certaine Mores that were officers in the Ship, that solde a smal dish full for a Duckat, after this, I sawe one that would haue giuen a Barre of Pepper, which is two quintalles and a halfe, for a little measure of water, and he could not haue it. Truly I beleue that I had died with my slauie, whom then I had to serue me, which cost me very dears, but to provide for the daunger at hand, I sold my slauie for halfe that he was worth, because that I would saue his drinke that he drunke to serue my owne purpose, and saue my life.

The moun-
tains of Zer-
ziline.

A miserable
thing.

they would
haue giuen
two hundred
& a halfe of
pepper for a
small dish of
water and
they woul
not take it
their miserie
was so great.

Of

Of the Kingdome of Orisa, and the Riuere Ganges.



Risa was a faire Kingdome, and froustre, A rare thing.
through the which a man myght haue gone
with Golde in his hand without any dan-
ger at all, as long as the lawfull King re-
igned which was a gentile, which was in the
citie called Catecha, which was within the

The loue of
the King to
strangers was
so great, that
he would take
no custome
of them.

land sixe dayes Journey. This King loued Strangers ver-
nailous well, and Marchants which came in and out in his
Kingdome, in such wise, that he would take no custome of
them, neither any other greeuous thing. Only the Shipp
that came thither paide a small thing according to her po-
tage, and every yere in the port of Orisa, laded 25. or 30.
Ships great and small, with Kyre divers sortes of fine
white bumbasse cloth. Oyle of Zerzline, which they make
of a tree, and is very good to eate and to frye fylle withall,
great store of Butter, Laccia, long Pepper, Ginger, Mirabol-
any drye; and condys, great store of cloth of hearbes, which
is a kinde of Hete which groweth amongst the woods with-
out any labour of man, only when the bole therof is growen
round as big as an Drenge, then they take care only to ga-
ther them. About sixteene yeeres passed, this King with his
Kingdome were destroyed by the King of Patane, which was
also King of the greatest parte of Bengala, and when he had
got the kingdome he set custome there twenty pro cento, as
Marchants paide in his Kingdome, but this tirant enjoyed
his kingdome but a small time, but was conquered by anoth-
er tirant, which was the greate Magoll, King of Agraa,
Vely and of all Cambaia, without any resistance. I depar-
ted from Orisa to Bengala, to the harber Pichene, which is
distant from Orisa towards the East a hundred and sea-
uerly miles. They goe as it were rowing alongst the coaste
fiftie & sower miles, and then we enter into the Riuere Gan-
ges: from the mouth of this Riuere, to a Citie called Saragan
where the Marchants gather them selues together with
their trade, are 120. miles, which they rowe in 18. howers:

The commo-
dities that
goe out of
Orisa.

This cloth
we call Net-
tle cloth.

In this Benga-
la, they lade
Nutmegges,
for there they
growe.

The River of
Ganges.

A late Voyage

Bazaras and
Patuas are the
names of the
Barkes that
they row in
the River
Ganges.

A town made
for two or
three monthes
and then
burnt.

The commo-
dities that
are laden in
Satagan.

With the increase of the water, in which Riuver it floweth and ebbeth as it dooth in the Themes, and when the ebbing water is come, they are not able to rowe against it, by reason of the swiftnesse of the water, yet their Barkes be light and armed with oares, like to foiles, yet they cannot prouale against that stremme, but for refuge must make them fast to the banke of the riuver vntill the next flowing water, and they call these barkes Bazaras and Patuas: they row as wel as a Gallyot, or as wel as euer I haue seen any, a god tides rowing before you come to Satagan, you shall haue a place which is called Butor, and from thence vpwardes the Shippes doe not goe, because that vpwards the Riuver is verie shalowe, and little water, euerye yeere at Butor they make and unmake a Village, with houses and stops, made of strawe, and with all thinges necessary to their vses, and this village standeth as long as the shippes ride there, and depart for the Indies, and when they are departed, every man goeth to his plotte of houses, and there setteth fier on them, which thing made me to meruaile. For as I passed vp to Satagan, I saw this village standing with a great number of people, with an infinite number of Shippes and Bazaras, and at my returne comming downe with my Captaine of the last ship, for whome I farried, I was all amazed to see such a place so sore rased and burnt, nothing left but the signe of the burnt houses, the small Shippes goe to Satagan, and there they lade.

Of the Citie of SATAGAN.



In the port of Satagan every yeere ladeth 30. or 35. Shippes great and small, with Ryce Cloth of Bombarde, of divers sortes, Lacca, great abundance of Suger, Mirabolany, dried and preserued, long Pepper, Oyle of Zerzeline, and many other sorts of Marchandise. The Citie of Satagan is a reasonable faire Citie for a Citie of the Mores, abounding in all thinges, and was governed by

to the East Indies.

23.

by the King of Patane, and now is subiect to the great Māgol, I was in this KINGDOME folwe monthes, wheras ma-ny marchants did brye or freight boats for their benefits, and with these barkes they goe vp and downe the riuier of Ganges to Faires, buying their commodity with a great ad- uantage, because that every daye in the WEEKE they haue a faire, now in one place, and now in another, and I also hired a barke and went vp and downe the riuier and did my businesse, and so in the night I sawe many straunge things. The kingdom of Bengal in times past haue bene as it were in the power of Mores, neuerthelesse there is great store of Gentiles among them, alwayes whereas I haue spoken of Gentiles, is to be vnderstood Idolaters, and wheras I speak of Moores I meane Mahomets sect, especially those people that bee within the lande doe greatly worshippe the riuier of Ganges, for when any is sicke, he is brought out of the coun-try to the bancke of the riuier, and there they make him a small cottage of strawe, and every day they wet him with that water, whereof there is many that die, and when they are dead, they make a heape of sticke and boughes and lay the dead bodie thereon, and putting fire thereunto, they let the body alone vntill it be halfe rostred, and then they take it off from the fire, and make an empty iar fast about his neck, and so throwe him into the riuier. These things euerie night as I passed vp and downe the riuier I sawe for the space of two moneths, as I passed to the fayres to buy my commo-
dities with the Merchauntes, and this is the cause that the Portugalles will not drincke of the water of the riuier Gan-ges, yet to the sight it is more perfecter and clearer then that water of Nylus is. From y port of Pechineo I went to Co-chim, and from Cochim to Malaca, from whence I departed for Pegu eight hundred miles distant, that voyage was wōt to bee made in twentie five or thirtie dayes, but wee were folwe moneths, and at the end of thre moneths our Shippe was without virtualles. The Pilot tolde vs that wee were by his altitude from a Citie called Tenassiry, a Citie in the kingdome of Pegu, and these his wordes were not true, but

These Gen-tiles are Ido-lators.

Moores are
of the sect of
Mahomet.

A Ceremonye
of the gentiles
when they are
dead.

Portingales
doo not drink
of the water
of the Riuier
Ganges.

A late Voyage

we were (as it were) in y middle of manie Islands, and manie uninhabited rocks, and there were also some Portugals that affirmed that they knew the Land, & knewe also where the Citie of Tenassary was.

Mergy a har
bour where
ships land.

Niper Wine
is a most ex
cellent drunke.

Niper Wine
good to cure
the french di
sease.

Niper Wine
very deare in
the Indians.

Which citie of right belongeth to the kingdome of Sion, which is scituat on a great riuere side which commeth out of the kingdome of Sion: and where this riuere runneth into the sea, there is a village called Mergy, in whose harbour euerie yere there ladeth some Shippes with Merzina, Mypa, and Beniamin, a few cloues, nuts & maces which come from the coast of Sion, but the greatest merchandise there is verzing, and mypa, which is an excellent Wine, which is had in the floore of a tree called Pyper. Whose liquo: they distill, and so make an excellent drincke cleere as Christall, good to the mouth, and better to the stomacke, and it hath an excellent gentle vertue, that if one were rotten with the french pocks, drynking good store of this, hee shall be whole againe, and I haue seen it proued, because that, whē I was in Cochin, ther was a friende of mine, that his nose began to droppen away with that disease, and was counselled of the doctors of phisick, that he should goe to Tenassary at the time of the new wines, and that he should drincke of the nyper Wine, night and day, as much as he could before it was distilled, which at that time it is most delicate, but after that it is distilled, it is more stronger, and drincke much of it, it will fume into the heade with drunkennesse. This man went thither, and did so, and I haue seene him after with a good colour and sounde. This Wine is verie much esteemed in the Indies, & for that that it is brought so farre off, it is very deare: in Pegu ordinary it is good cheape, because it is nearer to the place where they make it, and there is euerie yere great quantitie made thereof: and returning to my purpose, I say being amongst these rockes, and farre from the land which is ouer against Tenassary, with great scarcitie of victualles, and that by the saying of the pylate and two Portugalles, holding then firme that we were in front of the aforesaide harbour, we determined to goe thither with our boat and fetch victu-

virtualles, and that the shipp shoulde stay for vs in a place assigned, we were twenty and eight persons in the boat that went for virtualles, and on a day about twelve of the clocke we went from the shipp, assuring our selues to be in the harbour before night in the aforesaide port, wee rowed all that day, and a great part of the next night, and all the next day without finding harbour, or any signe of good landing, and this came to passe through the euill counsel of the two Portugalles that were with vs.

For we had overshot the harbour and left it behind vs, in such wise that we had loste the lande, inhabitated with the ship, and we twentie eight men had no maner of victuall with vs in the boate, but it was the Lordes will that one of the Mariners, had brought a litle Ryce with him in the boat to barter away for some other thing, and it was not so much but that three or fourre men would haue eaten it at a meale: I tooke the gouernment of this Ryce, promising that by the helpe of God that Ryce shoulde be nourishment for vs vntill it plesed God to send vs to some place that was inhabitated: and when I slept I put the ryce into my bosome because they shoulde not rob it from me: we were nine dayes rowing alongst the coast, without finding any thing but Countries uninhabited, and deserts Iland, wher if we had found but grasse it woulde haue seemed Sugar vnto vs, but wee coulde not finde any, yet wee founde a fewe leaues of a tree, and they were so hard that we could not chew them, we had Water and Wood sufficient, and as we rowed, we could goe but by flowing Water, for when it was ebbing Water, we made fast our boat to the bancke of one of those Ilands, and in these nine dayes that we rowed, wee found a caue or nest of Tortuaes egges, wherein was a hundred & fortie fourre egges, the which was a great helpe vnto vs: these egges are as big as a hennes egge, and haue no shell about them but a tender Skirme, euerie day wee sodde a kettle full of them egges, with an handfull of ryce in the broth thereof: it pleased God that at the ende of nine dayes, wee discouered certaine fisher men, a fishing with small barkes, and wee rowed towards Great extremtie at Sea.

This Tortuga
go is a shell
fish which li-
veth in the Sea,
and yet laieth
his Egges in
the Sand, I
haue scene
200. and od-
egges in one
of their bl-

A late Voyage

Tauay vnder
the King of
Pegu.

towards them, with a good cheare, for I thinke there were never men more glad then we were, for we were so sore affested with penurie that we could scarce stand on our legs. yet according to the order that we set for our ryce, when we saw those fisher men, there was left sufficient for foure days. The first village that we came too, was in the gulf of Tauay, vnder the King of Pegu, whereas wee founde greate store of victualles, then for two or three dayes after our arriall there, wee woulde eate but little meate, anie of vs: and yet for all this, we were at the point of death the most part of vs. From Tauay to Martauan, in the Kingdome of Pegu, are seuentie two miles. We laded our boate with victuals which was abundantly sufficient for six monethes, from whence wee deparcked for the porke and Citie of Martauan, where in short time we arived, but wee founde not our ship there as we had thought we shoulde, from whence presently wee made out two barkes to goe to looke for her. And they founde her in greate calamitie, and neede of water, being at an ancker with a contrarie winde, and came very ill to passe, becasne that shee wanted her boate a moneth which shoulde haue made her provision of wood and water. The ship also by the grace of God arived safly in the aforesaide port of Martauan.

The Citie of Martauan.

Martauan a
Cittie vnder
the King of
Pegu.



W e founde in the Citie of Martauan ninetie Portugalles of Merchantes and other base men, which had fallen at difference with the Rector or governour of the Citie, and for this cause, that certaine vagabondes of the Portugalles had slayne five falchions of the Kinges of Pegu, which chaunced about a moneth after that the King of Pegu was gone with a million and fourte hundred thousandne men to conquer the kingdome of Sion, they

they haue soz custome in this Countrey and Kingdome, that the King being wheresoeuer his pleasure is to bee out of his kingdome, that euerie fiftene dayes there goeth from Pegu a carauan of Falchines, with euerie one a basket on his heade full with some fruites or other delicates of refreshings, and with cleane clothes, it chaunsed that this carauan passing by Martauan, and resting themselves there a night, there happened betwene the Portugalles and them: wordes of dispight, and from wordes to blowes, and because it was thought that the Portugalles had the worse, the night following, when the Falchines were a sleepe with their companie, the Portugalles went and cut off five of their heades. Nowe there is a Lawe in Pegu that whosoeuer killeth a man, hee shall buy the shad blood with his money, according to the estate of the person that is slaine, but these Falchines beeing the seruauntes of the King, the Rectors durst not doe any thing in the matter, without the consent of the King, because it was necessarie that the King shoulde knowe of such a matter. When the King had knowledge thereof, he gaue commaundement that the malifac-
tors shoulde bee kept vntill his comming home, and then he would duely minister iustice, but the captaine of the Portugalles woulde not deliuer those men, but rather set himselfe with all the rest in armes, and went euerie day through the citie marching with the Drumme and ancient displayd. For at that time the Citie was emptie of men, by reason they were gone al to the warres and in busynesse of the king, in the midst of this rumour we came thether, and I thought it a straunge thing to see the Portugalles vse such insolencie in another mans Cittie. And I stode in doubte of that which came to passe, & woulde not vnlaide my goodes because they were more surer in the ship then on the land, the greatest part of the lading was the owners of the ship, who was in Malacca, yet there were diuers merchats there, but their goods were of small impostaunce, al those merchants told me þ they woulde not vnlaide any of their goodes there, vnesse I would vnlaide first, yet after they left my counsell & folowed

A custom that these People haue when the King is in the warres.

A lawe in Pegu for killing of men.

Great pride of the Portugallers.

A late Voyage

A good discrete way taken for safe garde of his goods.

A reuenge on the Portugales.

Their own, and put their godis a land and lost it evrie whie. The Rector with the custome sent for me, and demandid why I put not my godis a lande, and pay my custome as other men did: to whom I answered, that I was a merchant that was newly come thither, & seeing such disorder amongst the Portugalles, I doubted the losse of my godes which cost me very dear, with the sweate of my face, and for this cause I was determined not to put my godes a lande, vntill such time as his honour would assur me in the name of the king, that I shoulde have no losse although there came harme to the Portugalles, that I nor my godes should not haue any hurt, because I had neither part nor any difference with them in this rumoz: my reason sounded well in the Rector's eares, and presently commaunded to cal the Wargits, which are as Counsellors of the Citie, & therer they promised me on the Kings head or in the behalfe of the King, that neither I nor my godes should haue anie harme, but that we should be safe & sure: of which promise therer was made publike notes, and then I sent for my godes and had them a land, and payd my custome, which is in that countrie ten in the hundredth of the same godes, and for my more securitie I tooke a house right against the Rector's house. The Captain of the Portugalles, and all the Portugal Merchants were put out of the Citie, and I with twentie and two poore men which were officers in the Ship, we had our dwelling in the Citie. After this, the Gentiles deuised to be reuenged of the Portugalles, but they woulde not put it in execution vntill such time as our small Shippe had discharged all her godes, and then the nextnight following, came from Pegu fowre thousand soldiers with some Clyphants of Warre, and before that they made anie rumoz in the citie, the Rector sent, and gave commaundement to all Portugales that were in the Citie, that whē they heard anie rumoz or noyse, that for any thing they shoulde not goe out of their houses, and as they tendered their own health. Then fowre houres in the night I heard a great rumour and noyse of men of Warre, with Clyphants which threwe downe the dores of the Warre-houses of the Portugales.

Portugalles, and their houses of wood and strawe, in the which rumour there were some Portugalles wounded, and one of them slaine, and others without making proose of there manhoode, whitch the daye before did so bragge at that time: put themselves to flight moste shamefullye, and sau'd them selues a boord of little shippes, that were at an ancker in the harbour, and some that were in their beddes fledde away naked, and that night they caried away all the Portugalles goodes, out of the suburbs into the Citie, and those Portugalles that had their goodes in the suburbs with all. After this the Portugalles that were fled into the shippes to sau'e themselves, tooke a newe courage to themselues, and came a lande and set fire on the houses in the suburbs, which houses being made of board and straw, and a fresh winde: in small time they were burnt and consumed, with which fire halfe the Citie had like to beene burnt, when the Portugalles had done this, they were without all hope to recover any part of their goodes againe, which goods might amount to the summe of sixtene thousande duckets, which if they had not set fire to the towne, they might haue had their goodes ginen them gratis, then the Portugalles having vnderstanding that this thing was not done by the consent of the King, but by his liftenant and the Rector of the citie, they were verie yll content, knowing that they had made a greate fault, yet the next morning following, the Portugalles began to batter and shoothe their ordynance against the Citie, whitch batterie of theirs continued sowe dayes, but all was in vaine, for the shott never hit the Citie, but light on the top of a small hill neere unto it, so that the Citie had no harme, when the Rector perciuing that the Portugalles made batry against the Citie, he tooke twentie and one Portugalles that were there in the Citie, and sent them soure miles into the Countrie, there to tarrie vntill such time as the other Portugalles were departed, that made the batterie, who after their departure let them go at their owne libertie without any harme done unto them, I was alwayes in my house with a godd guard appointed me

A late Voyage

by the Ketez, that no man shoulde doe mee iniurie, nor
harne me nor my godes, in such wise that hee perfourmed
all that hee had promised mee in the name of the King, but
he would not let me depart before the comming of the king,
which was my hindrance greatly, because I was twentie
and one moneths sequestred, that I coulde not buy nor sell a
ny kind of merchandize. Those commodities that I brought
thither, was Peper, Sandolo, and Procellan of China, so
when the King was come home, I made my supplication
vnto him, and I was licensed to depart when I would.

Pegu is the
name of the
Kingdome
and y choice
Citic is called
after that
name.

A thing most
meruaillous
that at the
comming of
the tide, that
the earth
should quake

This tide is
like to the
tides in our
Riuier of Se-
uerne.

From Martauan I departed to goe to the chiefe Citie in
the kingdome of Pegu, which is also called after the name of
the Kingdome, which voyage is made by sea in thre or four
dayes, they may goe also by Land, but hee that hath mer-
chandise it is better for him to goe by sea and lesser charge,
and in this voyage you shal haue a Marcareo, which is one of
the meruellous things in the world y nature hath wrought,
and I never sawe anie thing so hard to be beleued as this,
The great encreasing and deminishing that the Water ma-
keth there at one pulche or instant, and with the horrible
earth quake and great noyse that it maketh where it com-
meth. We departed from Martauan in barks, which are like
to our Pylot boates, with the encrease of the Water, and
they go as swift as an arrowe out of a bowe, so long as the
tide runneth with them, and when the water is at the high-
est, then they drawe themselves out of the Chanell towards
some bancke, and there they come to anker, and when the
Water is diminished, then they rest a dyke: and when the
barkes rest dyke, they are as high from the bottome of the
Chanell, as any house toppe is high from the ground. They
let their barkes lie so high for this respect, that if there should
any shippe rest or ride in the Chanell, with such force com-
meth in the Water, that it would ouerthowle ship or bark:
yet for all this, that the barkes bee so farre out of the Cha-
nel, and though the Water hath lost her greatest strength
and furie before it come so high, yet they make fast their
prowe to the streme, and often times it maketh them verie
feare.

fearfull, & if the Anker did not hold her prow vp by strength: she woulde bee ouerthowne and lost with men and gods, when the Water beginneth to encrease, it maketh such a noise and so great that you would thinke it an earthquake, & presently at the first it maketh 3. wanes. So that the first washeth ouer the barke, from stem to stern the second is not so furious as the first, & the third raiseth the anker, and then for the space of six howres y the water encreaseth, they rowe with such swiftnesse that you woulde thinke they did fye, in these tides there must be lost no iot of time, for if you arive not at the stagious before the tide be spent, you must turne backe from whence you came For there is no stayng at any place but at these stagious, and there is more daunger at one of these places then at another, as they bee higher and lower one then another. When as you returne from Pegu to Martauan, they goe but halfe the Tide at a time, because they will lay their barkeres vp aloft on the banckes, for the reason aforesaide, I coulde never gather any reason of the noyse that this Water maketh in the encrease of the Tide, and in deminishing of the Water. There is another Macareo in Cambaya, but that is nothing in comparison of this, by the helpe of God wee came safe to Pegu, which are two cities, the olde and the newe, in the old Citie are the Merchantstraungers, and merchants of the Countrie, for there is the greatest doings and gretest trade. This Citie is not verie great, but it hath verie great suburbs. Their houses be made with canes, and couered with leaues, or with strawe, But the merchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call Godon which is made of Brickes, and there they put all their goods of any valure, to saue them fro the often mishances y there hapneth to houses made of such stiffe, in the new citie is the pallace of the king, & his abiding place with all his barons & nobles, & other gentlemen & in y time that I was there, they finished the building of the new citie, it is a great citie, verie plain and flat, & 4. square, wal led round about, & with ditches y compasse the wals about with water, in which ditches are many crockadels, it hath no

These tides
make their
iust course as
ours doo.

This Mac
areo is a tide or
a corant.

Houses made
of Cane and
couered with
leaues of
trees.

Godon is a
pla e or house
for merchants
to lay their
goods in.

The forme of
the building
of the new
Cittye of
Pegu.

A late Voyage

drawe Bridges, yet it hath twentie gates, five for euerie square on y walles, ther is manie places made for centinels to watch, made of Wood and couered or guilt with gold, the Streets thereof are the fayrest that I haue saene, they are as streight as a lync from one gate to another, and standing at the one gate, you may discouer to the other, and they are as broad as 10. or 12. men may ride a brest in thē: & those Streets that be thwart are fayre and large, these Streets both on the one side and on the other, are planted at the dozes of the houses: But trees of India, which make a verie comodious sha-dowe, the houses be made of Wood and couered with a kind of tiles in forme of cups, verie necessarie for their vse, the Kings Palace is in the middle of the Citie, made in forme of a walled Castle, with ditches full of Water round about it, The lodgings within are made of Wood, all ouer gilded with fine pynacles, and verie costly worke, couered with plates of Golde. Truly it may be a Kinges house: within y gate there is a fayre large Court, from the one side to the other, wherein there is made places for the strongest and stoutest Eliphantes appointed for the seruice of the Kinges person, and amongst all other Eliphants, he hath fourre that be white, a thing so rare that a man shall hardly finde another King that hath any, and if this King know any other that hath white Eliphants, he sendeth for them as for a gift.

The time that I was there, there was two brought out of a farre Countrey, and that cost mee something the sight of them, for that they commaund the Merchantes to goe to see them, and then they must giue somewhat to the men that bring them, the brokers of the Merchantes giue for euerie man halfe a Ducket, which they call a Tansa, which amounteth to a great somme. For the number of Merchants that are in that Citie, and when they haue paide the aforesaide Tansa, they may chuse whether they will see them at that time or no, because that when they are in the Kinges stall, euerie man may see them that will, but at that time they must goe and see them, for it is the Kinges pleasure it shoulde be so. This King amongst all other his Titles, hee is

A rich and
stately Pal-
laice.

Four white
Eliphants

This mony
cald tansas is
halfe a ducket
which may be
three shillings
and four
pence.

is called the King of the white Cliphants, and it is reported that if this King knew any other King that had any of these white Cliphants, and would not send them unto him, that he woulde hazarde his whole Kingdome to conquer them, he esteemeth these white Cliphantes verie deereley, and are had in great regarde, and kept with verie meete seruice, euerie one of them is in a house, all gilded ouer, and they haue there meate giuen them in vessells of Siluer and gold, there is one black Cliphant the greatest that hath bene seen, and he is kept according to his bignesse, hee is nine cubites high, which is a meruellous thing, it is reported that this King hath foure thousand Cliphants of Warre, and all haue their teeth, and they vse to put on their two uppermoste teeth sharpe pikes of yron, and make them fast with rings, because these beastes fight, and make battell with their teeth, he hath also verie manie yong Cliphantes that haue not their teeth spowted forth, also this King hath a braue deuice in hunting to take these Cliphantes when they will, two miles from the Citie, He hath builded a fayre pallaice and al gilded, and within it a fayre Court, and within it and rounde about there is made an infinite number of places for men to stand to see this hunting, neare unto this Pallaice is a migh-
tie great Wood, through the which the hunts-men of the King, ride continually on the backs of the femine cliphants, teaching the in this busynesse, euerie hunter carieth out with him five or six of these Femines and they say y they annoint the secrete place, with a certain composition that they haue, that when the wilde Cliphant doth smell thereunto, they follow the Femines & cannot leau them when the hunts-mē haue made prouision, and the Cliphant so entangled: they guide the Femines towardes the Palace which is called Tambell, and this palace hath a doore which doth open and shut with ingines, before which doore ther is a long streight way with trees on both the sides, which couereth the waye in such wise as it is like darkenesse in a corner, the wilde Cliphant when he commeth to this way, thinketh that he is in the Woods, At the end of this darke way there is a great

The Princely
value of a
King to ha-
zard his
whole King-
dome to an
Elephant

Cliphants
houses gilded
ouer with
Golde and
haue their
meat giuen
them in ves-
sells of Siluer
and Golde.

A warlike
policie.

An excellent
deuice to hunt
and take
wilde El-
phants.

A subtill com-
position.

A late Voyage

field, when the hunters haue gottē this pray, when they first come to this fielde, they sende presently to give knowledge there to the Citie, and with all spedē there goeth out fiftie or sixtie men on horsebacke, and do be set the field rounde about, in the great fielde then the females, which are taught in this businesse goe directly to the mouth of the dark way, and when as the wilde Eliphant is entred in there, the hunters shoute and make a great noise, as much as is possible to make y wilde Eliphant entering in at the gate of y pallace, which is then open, and assone as they bee in, the gate is shut without any noyse, and so the hunters with the female Eliphants, and the wilde one are all in the Court together, and then within a small time the Females withdraw them selues away one by one, out of the Court, leauing the wilde Eliphant alone, and when hee perceiueth that hee is left alone: he is so madde that for two or thre howres to see him, it is the greatest pleasure in the Worlde, hee wepeþ, he flingeth, hee runneth, hee instleþ, hee thrusleþ vnder the places, where the people stande to see him, thinking to kill some of them, but the posts and timber is so strong and great that they cannot hurt any bodie, yet hee often times breaketh his teeth in the grates, at length whē he is wearie and hath laboured his body that he is all wet with sweat, thē he plucketh in his trunke into his mouth, and then hee throweth out so much water out of his bellie, that he sprinkleþ it ouer the heades of the lookers on, to the vttermosse of them, although it be verie high, and then when they see him verie wearie, there goeth certaine officers into the Court with long sharpe canes in their handes and pricke him that they make him to goe into one of the houses that is made alongest the Court for the same purpose, as there is many which are made long and narowe, that when the Eliphant is in, he cannot turne himselfe to goe backe againe, and it is requisit, that these men shoulde be verie warie and swift, although their canes be long, yet the Eliphant woulde kill them if they were not swift to saue themselues, at length when they haue gotten him into one of those houses, they

An excellent
pastime of the
Eliphants.

These canes
are like to
thē in Spaine
which they
call Iaco de
cose.

Standē

stande ouer him in a loft and get ropes vnder his belly and about his necke, and about his legges, and binde him fast, and so let him stande fowre or five dayes, and giue him neither meate nor drinke. At the ende of these fowre or five dayes, they vnloose him and putteth one of the Females unto him, and giue them meate and drinke, and in eight dayes he is become tame. In my iudgement there is not a beast so intellectiue as is these Cliphants, nor of more understanding in all the Worlde: for hee will doe all thinges short time made tame. A strange thing that a beast so wilde should in so

made tame.

It is reported that the greatest strength that the king of Pegu, hath is in these Cliphantes, for when they goe to battell, they set on their backes a Castle of Wood bounde to his backe, with bandes vnder his bellie: and in euerie Castle fowre men, verie commodiouslie sette to fight with Hargubushes, with Bowes and arrowes, with Darkes, with Pikes, and other launcing weapons, and they say that the Skinne of this Cliphant is so harde, that any Harquebusse will not pierce it, unlesse it bee in the eye, temples, or some other tender place of his body, and besides this, they are of greate strength, and haue a verie ercellent order in their battell as I haue scene at their feasts which they make in the yeere, in which feastes the King maketh triumphes, which is a rare thing and worthie memorie, that in so bar-
barous a people there shoulde bee such goodly orders as they haue in their armies which bee distinckt in squares of Cliphantes, of Horsemen, of Harquebushers and Pikemen, that truly the number of them are infinite: but their ar-
mour and Weapons are verie naught and weake as well the one as the other, they haue very bad Pikes, their swords are worse made, like long kniues without pointes, his har-
quebushes are moste ercellent, and alway in his warres hee hath eightie thousande Harquebushes, and the number of them increaseth dayly. Because the King will haue them shooote euerie day at the Plancke, and so by continuall ex-
ercise, they become molte excellent Shotte: also hee hath

The greatest strength that the King of Pegu hath.

A goodly or-
der in a barbe-
rous people.

The order of
their weapons
and number
of his men.

Exercise in
armes is the
cheefest de-
fence of a
Country.

A late Voyage

26. crowned
Kinges at his
commaund.

15. hundred
thousand men
in one Camp

A people of a
hard nature
and fit for
wars.

Eating of Ser-
pents.

This King of
Pegu is the
great King of
Tartaria,
which we call
the great
Cam, or the
King of Qin
Lay.

The riches of
this King of
Pegu.

great ordinaunce made of very god mettall, to conclude there is not a King on the earth that hath more power or Strength then this King of Pegu, because he hath twenty and sixe crowned Kings at his commaunde. He can make in his Campe: a milion and halfe of men of Warre in the fiedle against his enimies, the state of his kingdome and mainte- naunce of his armie, which is a thing incredible to consider the victualles that shoulde mainteine such a number of peo- ple in the Warres, but he that knoweth the nature and qua- litie of that people, will easily beleue it, I haue scene with my proper eyes that those people and souldiers haue eaten of all sort of Wilde beastes, that are on the earth, whether it be very filthie or otherwise, all serueth for their mouthes, yea, I haue scene them eate Scorpions and Serpents, also they feede of all kinde of hearbes and grasse. So that if such a great armie want not Water and salt, they will maintain themselues a long time in a bush with rootes, flowers and leaues of treas, they carie rice with them for their voyage & that serueth them in stead of comsetts: it is so daintie vnto them. This King of Pegu hath not any army or power by sea, but in the land for people, dominions, golde and siluer, he farre exceedes the power of the great Turke in treasure and power. This king hath diuers Magasons ful with trea- sure, as Golde, siluer, and euery day, he encreaseth it more & more, and it is neuer diminished, also he is Lord of the mines of Rubyes, Safyrs & Spmeles, neere vnto his royll pallace, there is an estimable treasure wherof he maketh no account, for that it standeth in such a place that euerie one may see it, and the place where this treasure is: is a great Courte walled rounde about with walles of stone, with two gates which stande open euerie daye: and within this place or Court, are foure guilded houses couered with lead, and in euerie one of these are certaine panim Idoles of a verie great valure, In the first house there is a stature of h Image of a man of Gold verie great, & on his head a crown of Gold, beset with most rare rubies and Safires and round about him are foure little Children of Golde. In the seconde house,

to the East Indies.

30.

house, there is the stature of a man of siluer, that is set as it were, sitting on heapes of monie: whose stature in height as he sitteth, is so high: that his highnesse exceedes the height of any one floore of a house he is so high, I measured his feete and founde that they were as long as all my bodie was in height, with a Crowne of his heade like to the first: and in the third house, there is a stature of brasse of the same highnesse, with a like Crowne of his head.

In the fourth and last house, there is a stature of a man, as big as the other, which is made of Gausa, which is the metall they make their monie of, and this mettle is made of Copper and leade mingled together. This stature also hath a Crowne on his head like the first, this treasure being of such a value as it is: standeth in an open place, that every man at his pleasure may goe and see it. For the kepers thereof neuer forbid any man the sight thereof, I say as I haue sayde before, that this King euerie yere in his feastes triumpheth, and because it is worthy of the noting, I think it meet to wryt therof, which is as followeth. The king rideth on a triumphing Cart or Waggon, all gilded, which is drawn by sixteen godly horses: & this Cart is very high with a godly canapie over it, behinde the Cart goeth twenty of his Lordes & Nobles, with euerie one a rope in his hand made fast to the Cart, for to holde it upright, that it fal not. The King sitteth in the middle of the cart, and upon the same Carte, about the King standeth foure of his Nobles most fauoured of him, and before this Carte wherein the King is, goeth all his armie as aforesaide, and in the middle of his armie goeth all his Nobilitie rounde about the Cart, that are in his dominions, a meruellous thing to see so many people, such riches and such god order in a people so barbarous, as they bee.

This King of Pegu hath one principall wife, which is kept in a Scralyo, he hath thre hundreth Cōcubines, of whō it is reported, that hee hath ninetie Children. This King sitteth everie day in person to heare the suites of his Combats, but he noz they never speake one to another, but by supplicati-

An excellent
fine metall
made by a
mixture of
Copper and
Lead.

The great
pompe of
this King.

The order of
their going.

This King
hath one wife
and 300 con-
cubines.

The order of
justice.

A late Voyage

No difference
of person be-
fore the king
in contiouer-
ses or in Ju-
stice.

If we had such
paper in Eng-
land, suites in
law would
not hang so
long.

The commo-
dities that are
ventured in
Pegu.

ons made in this order. The King sitteth up aloft in a great hall, on a tribunall seate, and lower under him sitteth all his Barons rounde about, then those that demaunde audience, enter into a great Court before the King, and there set them downe on the grounde sytting paces distant from the Kinges person, and amongst those people there is no difference in matters of audience before the King, but all alike, and there they sitte with their supplications in their handes, which are made of long leaues of a Tree, these leaues are thre quarters of a yarde longe, and two fingers broade, which are written with a sharpe yron made for that purpose, and in those leaues are their supplications written, and with theire supplications: they haue in their handes a present or gift, according to the waigh-tinesse of their matter. Then come the secretaries downe and read these supplications, and then take them after and reade them before the King, and if the King thinke it good to doe to them that fauour or iustice that they demaund: then hee commaundeth to take the present out of his hand, but and if he thinke their demaunde bee not iustly, or accordyng to right: hee commaundeth them away without taking of their giftes or presents. In the Indies there is not a ny merchandise that is good to bring to Pegu, unlesse it bee at some times by chance to bring at sometimes Opium of Cambai, and if he bring monie he shall lose by it. Nowe the commodities that come from S. Tome, are the onely Merchandise for that place, which is the great quantitie of cloth made there, which they use in Pegu: which cloth is made of bombast wouen and painted, so that the more that kinde of cloth is washed, the more liuelier they shewe their colours, which is a rare thing, and there is made of this kind of cloth which is of great importance, so that a small bale of it will cost a thousande or two thousande Duckets. Also from S. Tome, they layde great store of red yarne, of Bombast dyed with a roote which they call Saia, as aforesaide, which colour will never out. With which merchandise euerie yere there goeth a great shipp from S. Tome to Pegu of great im-

portance, and they vsually depart from S. Tome to Pegu the 10. or 11. of September, and if shee stay vntill the twelvth, it is a great hap if shee returne not without making of her voy^{ge}. Their vse was to depart the sixt of September, and then they made sure boiajes, and now because ther is great labour about that kinde of cloth, to bring it to perfection and that it be well dried, as also the greedinesse of the captain, that would make an extraordinarie gain of his freight, thinking to haue the winde alwayes to serue their turn, they stay so long that at sometiunes, the wlinde turneth. For in those parts the windes blowe firmly, for certaine times with the whiche they goe to Pegu, with the winde in powpe and if they ariue not there before the Wlnde chaunge, and get ground to anker: perfore they must return back again, for that the gales of the winde blow there for thre or fourre moneths together alwayes in one place with great force. But if they get the coast and anker there: then with greate labo^r he may saue his voyage. Also ther goeth another great ship from Bengal, every yere laden with fine cloth of bouball of al soorts which ariueth in the harbour of Pegu, when y^e ship y^e commeth from S. Tome departeth the harbour where these two ships ariue, is called Cosmin, frō Malaca to Martauan, which is a part in Pagu, there commeth many small ships, & great, laden with peper, Sadolo, Procellam of Chin, Camsoza, Brunco, & other merchadice. The ships y^e come from Meca, enter into the port of Pagu & Cirion, & those shps bring cloth of Woll, Scarlets, Veluets, Opiun, and Chic^{kenes}: by the whiche they lose, and they bring them because they haue no other thing that is good for Pegu: but they essteme not the losse of them, for that they make such greate gaine of their commodities that they carie from thence out of that kingdome, also the King of Assi his shippes come thether into the same port laden with Peper, from the coast of Saint Tome of Bengal out of the Sea of Bara to Pegu are thre hundred miles, and they goe it vp the Riner in fourre dayes, with the encreasing Water, or with the floud to a Citie called Cosmin, and there they discharge their shps

Note the de
parture of the
Ships from
S. Tome to
Pegu.

Commodi-
ties brought
into Pegu.

The Chickens
are peeces of
Golde woorth
sterling 7.
shillinges.

A late Voyage

The Custome
house of Pegu
is in y Kinges
house.

Great rigour
for the Stea-
ling of Cust-
omes.

Jewells paye
custome.

In those Cen-
tries there is
another ianner
lodging, but
every man
that trauelleth
must bier his
house, and
bring his ne-
cessaries with
him.

Description of
the fruitful-
nes of that
soyle.

whether the customers of Pegu come to take the note and marks of all the goods of euerie man, and take þ charge of the goods on them, and convey it to Pegu, into the Kinges house wherein they make the custome of the merchandize when the customers haue taken the charge of the goods and put it into barker, the Rector of the citie gineth licence to the mer- chantes to take bark, and goe vp to Pegu with their mer- chandise, and so thre or fourre of them take a bark and goe vp to Pegu in company. God delivere euerie man that hee giue not a wrong note, and entrie or thinke to steale any custome, for if they doe, for the least trifle that is, he is vtterly vndone, for the King doth take it for a most great affront to be deceived of his custom, and therfore they make diligent searches, thre times at the lading and unlading of the goods and at the taking of them a land. In Pegu this search they make when they go out of the ship for Diamonds, Pearles, and fine cloth which taketh little ryme : for because that all the Jewels that come into Pegu, and are not founde of that countrie: pay custome, but Rubies, Saphyres, and Spynelles, pay no custome in: nor out, because they are founde growing in that countrie. I haue spoken before, how that all Mer- chantes that meane to go thoroþ the Indies, must carie all manner houshoulde stuffe with them, which are necessarie for a house, because that there is not any lodgynge nor Innes nor hostes, nor chamber ryme in that Countrey, but the first thing a man doth when hee commeth to anie Citie is to bier a house, either by the yere or by the moneth, or as he meanes to stay in those partes.

In Pegu their order is to bier their houses for sixe moneths. Nowe from Cosmin to the Citie of Pegu, they goe in sixe houers with the flood, and if it be ebbing Water, then they make fast their boate to the River side, and there tarrie vntill the Water flowe againe. It is a verie commodious and pleasant voyage, having on both sides of the rivers ma- nie great villages, which they call Cities : in the which Hennes, Pygions, Egges, Milke, ryce, and other things bee verie good cheape. It is all plaine, and a godly Countrey, and

and in eight dayes you may make your voyage up to Mac-
cco, distant from Pegu twelue myles, and there they dis-
charge their goddes, and lade it in Carts or Waines drawn
with Oren, and the merchauntes is caried in a closet which
they call Delinge, in the which a man shall bee verie
well accommodated, with Cushions vnder his head, and cov-
ered for the defence of the Sunne and raine, and there he
may slepe if he haue wil therunto: and his sowe Falchines
carie him coming away, changing two at one time and two
at another. The custome of Pegu and freight thether may a-
mount vnto twentie or twenty two per cento, and 23. accord-
ing as he hath more or lesse stolen from him, that day they
custome the godds. It is requisite that a man haue his eyes
watchfull, and to be carefull, and to haue manie friendes,
for when they custome in the great hall of the King, there
commeth manie Gentlemen accompanied with a number
of their slaues, and these gentlemē haue no shame that their
slaues rob straungers: whether it be cloth in shewing of it or
any other thing: they laugh at it. And although the mer-
chantes helpe one another to keep, watch, and looke to their
goddes, they cannot looke to that so narrowly but one or other
will rob something, either more or lesse, according as their
Merchandise is more or lesse: and yet in this day there is a
worse thing then this, although you haue set so manie eyes
to looke there for your benefite, that you escape unrobbed of
the slaues, a man cannot choose but that he must be robbed
of the officers of the custome house. For payng the custome
with the same godds often times they take the best that you
haue, and not by rate of euerie sort as they ought to doe,
by which meanes a man payeth more then his duety, at
length when you haue dispatched the goddes out of the cu-
stome house, in this order the Merchant causeth them to
bee caried to his house, and may doe with them at his plea-
sure.

There is in Pegu eight Brokers of the Kings, which are Taregheare
called Tareghe, who are bounde to sell all the merchandize
to come to Pegu, at the common or the coreset price, then
names of the
brookes.

Deling is a
small litter
caried with
men as is
aforesaid.

Most vile fil-
ching of
goods.

Pay custome
of the same
goods.

A late Voyage

If the merchants will sell their goodes at that price: they sell it away, and the Brokers haue two in y hundredth of euerie sort of Merchandise, and they are bounde to make good the debtes of that goodes , because it is salde by their handes or meanes, and on their wordes, and oftentimes the merchant knoweth not to whome he giveth his goodes, yet hee cannot lose any thing thereby, for that the broker is bounde in any wise to pay him, and if the merchant sell his goodes without the consent of the broker: yet neverthelesse he must pay him two percento, and be in daunger of his mony, but this is verie seldom seene, because the wife, Children, and Slaves of the debtor are bounde to the credito, and when his time is expired and paument not made, the credito may take the debtor and carie him home to his house, and shut him vp in a Magazen, whereby presently he hath his mony, and not beeing able to pay the credito, hee may take the wife, children, and slaves of the debtor, and sell them, for so is the law of that kingdome. The coarrant mony that is in this citie, and throughout all this kingdome is called Gansa or Ganza which is made of Copper and Leade: It is not the mony of the King, but euerie man may stampe it that will, because it hath his iust partition or value: but they make many of them false by putting ouermuch leade into them, and thos will not passe, neither will any take them. With this money Ganza, you may buy Golde or Siluer, Rubies and Muske, and other thinges. For there is no other mony coarrant amongst them. And Golde, Siluer, and other Merchandise, is one time dearer then another, as all other things bee.

This Ganza goeth by weight of Byze, and this name of Byza goeth for the account of the waight, and commonly a Byza of a Ganza is worth (after our account) halfe a duc ket, little more or lesse: and according as Golde and Siluer is more or lesse in price, but the Byza never changeth, eueris Byza maketh a hundredth Ganza of waight, & so the number of the mony is Byza. They that goe to Pegu to buy Jewels, and if hee will doe well: it behoueth him to bee a whole yere there.

The brokers
are lowed to
make good al
the debts to
the merchant.

A law for
bankroutes .

Every man
may stampe
what mony
he will.

Buy Golde &
siluer with
copper and
Leade.

The order of
their monye.

there to doe his busynesse, if he will doe it well. For if so bee
 that hee would returne with the Shipp he came in, he cannot
 doe anie thing well, for the brevity of the time, because that
 when they custome their godes in Pegu : that come from S.
 Tome in their Shippes: it is as it were about the nativitie,
 and when they haue customed their goods, then they must
 sell it for credite, for a moneth or two : and then at the be-
 ginning of March the Shippes depart. The Merchants that
 come from S. Tome, take for the painent of their godes, gold,
 and siluer, whiche is never wanting there. And 8. or 10. daies
 before their departure, they are all satisfied: also they may
 haue Rubies in painent, but they make no account of them
 & they that will winter there for another yere, it is naefull
 that they be aduertized, that in the sale of their godes, that
 they specify in their bargain, the term of two or thre moths
 painent, and by their painent shal be in so many Ganza, and
 neither golde nor siluer, because that with the Ganza they
 may buy and sell euerie thing with great aduantage. And
 haue naefull it is to be aduertized, that when they will re-
 couer their payments: in what order they shall receive their
 Ganza, because hee that is not practicke may doe hym selfe
 great wrong in the waight of the Ganza, as also in the false-
 nesse of them, in the waight hee may bee greatly deceiued,
 because that from place to place, it doth rise and fall great-
 ly: and therefore when any man will receive money or make
 painent, hee must take a publique wayer of money: a day or
 two before hee goe about his busynesse, and give him in pay-
 ment for his labour, two Byza a moneth, and for this hee is
 bounde to make good all your mony heerby: and to main-
 taine it for good, for that hee receiwest it and seales the
 bagges with his Seale: and when hee hath received any
 stoe, there hee causeth it to bee brought into the Maga-
 sea of the Merchant, that is the owner of it.

That mony is verie waightie, for forty Byza is a
 great porters burden, and also where the Merchant hath
 any paymente to bee made for those godes, whiche
 hee buyeth: the Common wayer of mony that receiwest his

How a man
 may despote
 him selfe for
 the trade in
 Pegu.

Good instruc-
 tions.

A late Voyage

The merchandise that goe out of Pegu.

Idoll houses what fashion they are of.

Idoll houses couered with Golde.

mony must make the payment thereof. So that by this means, the Merchant with the charges of two Wyres a moneth, receiueth and payeth out his monie without losse or trouble. Those merchandise that goe out of the Pegu are these, as Gold, Siluer, Rubies, Saphyres, Spynelles, great stoe of Beniamen, long Peper, Leade, Lacca, Ryce, WINE, some Sugar, yet there might be great stoe of Sugar made in the Country, for that they haue abundance of Canes, but they give them to Elephants to eat, and the people consume great stoe of them for foode, and many more doe they consume in vaine things as these. In that Kingdome they spend many of these sugar canes in making of houses and tents which they call Varcly for their Idoles, which they call Pagody, whereof there is great abundance, great & small, and these houses are made in forme to little hillis, like to sugar loaues or to Welles, and some of these houses are as high as a reasonable stapple, at the fote they are verie large, that some of them bee in circuit a quarter of a mile, the said houses within are full of earth, and walled round about with brickes and dirt in stead of lyme, and without forme, from the top to the fote they make a covering for them with sugar Canes, and plaistered with lyme all over, for otherwise they woulde be spoyled, by the great abundance of rain that falleth in those Countreyes, also they consume about these verely or Idoll houses great stoe of lease Golde, for that they overlay al the toppes of the houses with gold, and some of them is couered with Golde from the toppe to the fote. In covering whereof there is great stoe of Gold spent, for that euerie ten yeeres they new overlay them with gold, from the top to fote, so that with this vanitie they spende great aboundinge of gold. For euerie ten yeeres the raine doth consume the Golde from these houses. And by this meanes they make Gold dearer in Pegu then it would bee, if they consumed not so much in this vanitie. Also it is a thing to be noted in the buying of Jewels in Pegu, for he that hath no knowledge shall haue as god Jewels, and as god cheap as he that hath beene practized there a long time, which is a god.

god order which is this. There is in Pegu sowe men of god reputatiō, which are called Tareghe, or brokers of Jewels. These sowe men haue all the Jewels, or Rubies in their handes, and the Merchant that will buy, commeth to one of these Tareghe and telleth him, that he hath so much money to employ in Rubies. For through the handes of these sowe men passeth all the Rubies: for they haue such quantity, that they knowe not what to doe with them, but sell them at a mosse vile and base price. When the Merchant hath broke his minde to on of these Brokers or Tareghe, they carie him hōe to one of their Shops, although he haue no knowledge in Jewels: and when the Jewellers perceiue that hee will employ a god rounde summe, they will make bargaine, and if not, they let him alone. The vse generally of this Citie, is this: when any Merchant hath brought any great quantity of Rubies, and haue agreed for them, the Merchant carieth them home to his house, let them bee of what valure they wil, he shal haue space to looke on them and relooke them two or three dages: and if hee haue no knowledge in them, he shal always haue many Merchants in that City that hath very god knowledge in Jewels: with whome hee may always conferre and take counsell with them, and shewe them unto whome he will, and if he finde that hee hath not employed his money well, he may returne his Jewelles backe to them whome hee had them of, without any losse at all. Which syng is such a shame to the Tereghe to haue his Jewels returne, that he had rather to beare a blowe on the face then that it shoulde be thought that he shoulde sell them so doore to haue them returned. For these men haue always great care that they make god employmemente, especially to those that haue no knowledge. This they doe, because they woulde not loose their credite: and when those Merchantes that haue knowledge in Jewelles buy any, if they buy them daere it is there owne faults and not the Brokers: yet it is god to haue knowledge in Jewelles, by reason that he may somewhat ease the p̄ice. There is also a verie god order for which they haue in buying of Jewelles: which is this, there

An honest
care of her-
then people.

A late Voyage

Bargaines
made with the
nipping of
Fingers vnder
a cloth.

The Authors
desire to see
his Country.

This Touffon
is an extraor-
dinary storme
at Sea.

Touffon com-
meth but euer
ry 10. or 12.
yeeres.

is many merchants that standeth by at the making of the bargaine, and because they shall not understande howe the Jewels be solde: The Broker and the Merchants haue their handes vnder a cloth, and by touching of fingers and nipping the ioynts they knowe what is done, what is bidden, and what is asked. So that the standers by know not what is demanded for them, although it be for a thousand or ten thousand Duckets. For euerie ioynt and euerie finger hath his signification. For if the Merchants that stand by, shoulde understand the bargain: it woulde breede great controuersie amongst them, and at my beeinge in Pegu in the moneth of August, in Anno 69. and having gotten well by my endeour, I was desirous to see mine owne Countrie, and I thought it good to goe by the way of Saint Tome, but then I shoulde farre vntill March.

In which iourney I was councelled, yea, and fullie resolute to goe by the way of Bangala, with a Shippe there ready to depart for that voyage. And when wee were departed from Pegu to Chitigan, a greate harbour or port, from whence there goeth small Shippes to Cochin, before the flotte departe for Portugall, in which Shippes I was fullie determined, to goe to Lyshborn, & so to Venice. When I had thus resouled my selfe, I went a bord of the Shippe of Bengala, at which time it was the yeere of Touffon, and to understand what this Touffon is: understand, that in the Indies often times, there is not stormes as is in other countries, but euerie ten or twelue yeeres, there is such tempestis and stormes, that it is a thing incredible, but to those that haue seene it, neither doe they knowe certaine what yeere it will come.

Unfortunate are they that are at Sea in that yere, and time of Touffon, because few there are that escape that daunger. In this yere it was our chance to bee at Sea with the like storme, but it happened well vnto vs, for that our Shippe was newly ouer-plancked, and had not any thing in her saue victuall and balastes, Siluer and Golde, whiche from Pegu they carrie to Bengala, and no other kinde of

Mers-

Merchandise. This Tousson or cruell storme endured thre dayes and thre nightes, In which time it caried away our layles, yardes, and Rother, and because the Shipp labourred in the Sea, we cut our mast ouer boord: which when we had done: she laboured a greate deale more then before, for when our Mast was gone, the Shipp laboured worse then before, in such wise, that the Shipp was almoste full with Water that came in ouer the highest: and so went downe, and for the space of thre dayes and thre nightes, fiftie men did nothing but bale out Water out of her in this wise, A heavy case. twentie men in one place and twentie men in another place, and twentie in another place: and for all this storme, the Shipp was so god, that shée tooke not one iot of Water alowe through the sides, but all ranne downe through the hatches, that those fiftie men did nothing but cast the Sea into the Sea. And thus driving two and fro as the Winde and Sea woulde, we were driven in a darke night about fowre of the clocke and cast on a Sholde, yet when it was day: we coulde neither see land on one side nor other, I knew not where wee were. And as it pleased the deuine power, there came a great waue of the Sea, and so drove vs beyond the Shold. And when we felte the Ship afloat, we rose vp as men reviued, because the Sea was calme and smoth water, and then sounding we found twelue fadome Water, and within a while after we had but sene Fadom, and then presently, we came to ancko: with a small ancko: that was left vs with the sterne, for all our other were lost in y storme, & by and by the Shipp was a ground and stroke, and then we did prop her that shée shoulde not overthrowe.

A manifest token of the ebbing and flowing in those Countries.

When it was day: the ship was all a drye, and found the Shipp a good mile from the sea on drie Lande. This Tousson beeing ended, we discouered an Ilande not farre from vs, and we went from the ship on the Sandes to see what Ilande it was: and we founde it a place inhabited, and to my iudgement, the firtelest Ilande in all the Worlde, the ua. This Iland is called Sondy. which is devideed into two pars by a chanel which passeth between it, w great trouble we brought our ship into y channell

A late Voyage

Victualles
good cheap.

Sondiu is
the fruitfull
lest Country in
all the world.

which parteth the Ilande with a flowing Water, and there we determined to stay soxtie dayes to refresh vs, and when the people of þ Iland saw the Ship, and that we were comming a lande: presently they made a place of Bazar or a market: with Shops right ouer against the Ship with all manner of prouision of victualles to eat, which they brought downe in great abundance, and solde it so good cheape, that we were amazed at the cheapenesse thereof. I bought many salted kine there for the prouision of the Ship: for halfe a Larine a peice, which Larine may be twelue shillinges sixe pence, and verie good and fat: and fowre wilde hogges ready dressed for a Larine, a great fat henne for a Bixie a peice, which is at the most a pennie: and the people tolde vs that we were deceived the halfe of our monie, because we bought thinges so deere. Also a sacke of fine Ryce for a thing of nothing, and consequently all other things for humaine sustenance, were in such abundance, that it is a thing incredible but to them that haue seene it. This Ilande is called Sondiu belonging to the kingdom of Bengala, distant 120 miles from Chitigan, to which place we were bound. The people are Mores, and the King a verie good man of a More king, for if he had bene a Tyrant as others bee, hee might haue robbed vs of all, because the Portugall Captaine of Chitigan was in armes against the Rector of that place and euerie day there were some slaine, at which newes wee rested there with no small feare keping god watch & ward abroad euerie night as the vse is, but the gouernour of the Towne did cōfōrt vs, and bad vs that we should feare nothing, but that we should repose our selues securely without any danger, although the Portugalles of Chitigan had slaine the Gouernour of that Citie, and saide that wee were not culpable in that fact, and more he did vs euerie day what pleasure he coulde, which was a thing contrarie to our iudgements considering that they and the people of Chitigan were both subiectes to one King. We departed from Sondiu, and came to Chitigan the great port of Bengala, at the same time that the Portugalles had made peace and taken

a truce with the gouernours of the Towne, with this condition that the chese Captaine of the Portugalles with his shippes shoulde depart without any lading, soz there were then at that time eightene Shippes of Portugalles great and small. This Captaine being a Gentleman and of god courage: Yet for all this, he was contented to depart to his greate hindrance, rather then hee woulde sike to hinder so manye of his frendes as were there, as also because the time of the yere was spent to goe to the Indies. The night before he departed, euerie Shippe that had any lading in them put it a boorde of the Captaine to helpe to ease his charge and to recompence his courtesies. In this time there came a Messenger from the King of Rachim to this Portugall Captaine, who saide in the behalfe of his King, that hee had heard of the courage and valure of him, desiring him gentlie that he woulde vouchsafe to come with this Shippe into his port, and comming thither hee shoulde bee verie well entreated. This Portugall went thereto and verie well satisfied of this King.

This King of Rachim hath his seate in the middle coast betweene Bengal and Pegu, and the greatest enemy hee hath is the King of Pegu: which King of Pegu imagineth night and day, to make this King of Rachim his subiect, but by no meanes he is able to do it: because the King of Pegu, hath no power nor armie by sea. And this King of Rachim may arme two hundreth Galleys or fustis by sea, and by Lande he hath certaine sluses with the which when the king of Pegu pretendeth any harme towardes him, hee may at his pleasure druwne a great part of his Countrey. So that by this meanes he cutteth off the way that the King of Pegu shoulde come with his power to hurt him. From þ great port of Chitigan they carie for the Indies great stoe of ryce, verie great quantitie of Bombast cloth of euerie sorte, Sugar, Coyne and Money, with other merchandise. And by reason that Marres was in Chitigan, the Portugall Shippes carried there so late, that they arived not at Cochin so soone as they were wont to doe other yeares.

Chitigan is a
port in Benga-
la, where the
Portugalles
goe with their
ships.

The King of
Rachim neig-
bour to Ben-
gala.

The force of
the King of
Rachim.

The commo-
dities that goe
from Chiti-
gan to the In-
dies.

A late Voyage

The Portingall ships de
part toward
Portingall
out of the har
bor of Co
chine.

Goa was be
sieged.

A Chicken or
a Henne cost
6. shillinges

Opium a good
Commoditye
in Pegu.

For which cause the flate that was at Cochin was de
parted for Portugalle before they arived there, and I be
ing in one of the small Shippes before the flate, in discou
ering of Cochin, wee also discovered the last Shippes of the
flate that went from Cochin to Portugall, where shee
made saile, for which I was meruelouslie discomfor ted, be
cause that all the yeere following there was no goinge for
Portugalles, and when wee arived at Cochin I was fully
determined to goe for Venice by the way of Ormus, and
at that time the Citie of Goa was besieged by the people of
Dialcan, but the Citizens forced not this assault, because
they supposed that it woulde not continue long. For all
this: Iimbarked my selfe in a Gallie, that wente for Goa,
and there to Ship my selfe for Ormus, but when we came
to Goa, the viceroy woulde not suffer any Portugal to de
part, by reason of the Warres. And beeing in Goa but a
small time, I fell sicke of an infirmitie that helde mee soure
moneths: which with Phisicke and diet cost mee eight hun
dred Duckets, and there I was constrained to sell a small
quantitie of Rubies to sustaine my need, and I soldē that for
fīue hundred Duckets, that was worth a thousande, and
when I began to ware well of my diseaze: I had but little
of that monie left, euerie thing was so scarce. For euerie
Chicken (and yet not good) cost mee seuen or eight lyuers,
which is six shillings or six shillinges eight pence, beside this
great charges, the Apothecaries with their medicines was
no small charge to mee. At the end of six moneths, they rai
sed the sledge, then I began to worke, for Jewels were risen
in their prices: for, whereas before I soldē a fewe of refusēd
Rubies: I determined to sell the rest of all my Jewelles that
I had there, and to make an other voyage to Pegu. And soz
this cause, for that at my departure from Pegu, Opium was
in great request, then I went to Cambaya to employ a god
rounds summe of money in Opium, and there I bought
sixtie percell of Opum, which cost me two thousand and
a hundred Duckets, euerie Ducket at soure shillings two
pence, and moze I bought three bales of Bombast cloth,
which

which cost mee eight hundred Duckets, which was a good commoditie for Pegu: when I had boughte these thinges: the viceroy commanded that the custom of the opium shoulde be paid in Goa, and paying custom there they might carie it whether they would. I shipped my 3 bales of cloth at Chiale in a ship that we wente for Cochin, and I wente to Goa to pay to the aforesaid custome for my Opium, and from Goa I departed to Cochin in a ship that was for the voyage of Pegu, and went to winter then at S. Tomes, when I came to Cochin, I understande that the ship that had my 3. bales of cloth was cast away and lost, so y^e I lost my 800 Heraffines or duckets, and departing from Cochin to go from S. Tome; I in calling about for the Ilande of Zeiland the Pilote was deceived, so that the cape of the Iland of Zeyland, lieth far out into the sea, and the Pilot thinking that he might haue passed hard abord the cape: and paying remour in the night: when it was morning we were farre within the cape, and past all remedy to goe out, by reason the windes blewe so fearely against vs. So that by this meanes wee lost our voyage for that yere, and we went to Manar with the ship to winter there, the ship having lost her mastes, and with great diligence we hardly saued her w^t great losses to the captaine of the ship, because hee was forced to fraught another ship in S. Tomes from Pegu with great losses & interest, & I with my frends agreed together in Manar to take a bark to carry vs to S. Tomes, which theng, we did w^t al the rest of the merchants, & arruynge at S. Tomes I had news through or by the way of Bengal y^e in Pegu: Opium was verie dear, & I knew that in S. Tome there was no Opium but mine to go from Pegu that yeere, so that I was holden of all the Merchantes there: to be verie rich, and so it would approued, if my aduerse fortunes had not beene contrarie to my hope, which was this. At that time there went a great shippe A reconing from Cambaya, to the King of Assi, with great quantitie of before the Opium, and there to lade Peper: in which voyage there came such a storme, that the ship was forced with wether to go rom 800 miles, & by this means came to Pegu, Whereas they

A late Voyage

arriued a day before me, so that Opion which was before verie deare was now at a base price: so that whiche was solde for fiftie Wize before, was solde for two Wize and halfe, there was such quantitie came in that shipp, so that I was gladd to stay two yeeres in Pegu vntesse I would haue gauen away my commoditie: and at the ende of two yeeres I made of my 2100 Duckets whiche I bestowed in Cambaya, I made but a thousand Duckets. Then I departed againe from Pegu to goe for the Indies and for Ormus with greate quantitie of Lacca, and from Ormus I returned into the Indies for Chiall, and from Chiall to Cochin, and from Cochin to Pegu, Once more I lost occasion to make mee ritch, for wheras I might haue brought good store of Opion again I brought but a little, being fearefull of my other voyage before, In this small quantitie I made good profitte. And nowe againe I determined to goe from my Countrey, and departing from Pegu, I tarried and wintered in Cochin, and then I left the Indies and came for Ormus.

Pepper tree.

I thinke it verie necessarie before I ende my voyage, to reason somewhat, and to shew what fruits the Indies doth yelde and bring forth. First, in the Indies and other East partes of India, there is Peper and Ginger, which groweth in all partes of India. And in some partes of the Indies, the greatest quantitie of Peper groweth in amongst wilde bushes, without any manner of labour: sauing, that when it is ripe they goe and gather it. The tree that the Peper groweth on, is like to our Juie, which runneth vp to the topes of trees wheresoeuer, and if it should not take holt of some tree, it would ly flat and rotte on the grounde. This Peper tree hath his flower and berry, like in all partes to our Juie berry, and those berries be graynes in Peper: so that when they gather them they bee greene, and then they lay them in the Sunne, and they become blacke.

Ginger.

The Ginger groweth in this wise, the Land is tilled and sownen, and the herbe is like to Panyzzo, and the roote is the Ginger. These two spices growe in diuers places.

Cloues.

The Cloues came all from y Moluches, whiche Moluches are

are two Islands, not verie great, and the tree that they grow
on is like to our Lawrell tree.

Nutmegs and

The Nutmegs and Maces, which growe both together, Maces.
are brought from the Island of Banda, whose tree is like to
our Walnut tree, but not so big.

All the good white Sandolo is brought from the Island of White Sardo
Timor. Cantora, being compound commeth all from China,
and al that which groweth in canes commeth from Bruneo,
and I think that this Canfora cometh not into these partes
For that in India they consume great store, and that is very
deare.

lo.

Canfora.

The good Lignum aloes commeth from Chochinchina. Lignum Aloes.

The Beniamen commeth from the kingdome of Assi and
Sion. Benjamin.

Long Pepper.

Long Peper groweth in Bengala, Pegu and Giaua.

Muske commeth from Tartaria, which they make in this
order, as by god information I haue been told, there is a cer-
tain beast in Tartaria, which is wild as big as a Wolfe, which
beast they take aliu, & beat him to death with small staues
that his bloud may be spread through his whole bodie, then
they cut it in pieces, and take out all the bones, and beat the
flesh with the bloud in a morter verie small, and drie it, and
make purses to put it in of the Skinner, and these bee the
coddes of muske.

This Muske
the Lewes do
counterfeite
and open the
Cods and take
out halfe
the good
muske and
take and beat
the flesh of an
asse and put
that in the
roome of it.

Truely I knowe not whereof the Amber is made, and
there is diuers opinions of it, but this is most certaine, it is
cast out of the Sea, and thowne a land and found vpon the
sea banckes.

Amber.

The Rubyes, Saphyres, and the Spynelly, they be got-
ten in the kingdome of Pegu. The Diamandes they come
from diuers places: and I know but thre of the. That sort
of Diamonds, that is called Chiappe, they come from Beze-
neger. Those that bee pointed naturally come from the land
of Dely, and from Laua, but the Diamonds of Laua are more
waightie then the other. I coulde never understand from
whence they that are called Balasy, come.

Rubies, Sa-
phires, and:
Spinelly.

Pearles, they fish them in diuers places, as before in this Pearl..

A late Voyage

booke is shovone.

Spodiom.

On the coaste
of M. Lindy in
Ethiopia, in
the land of
Cateraria the
great trade
that the Por-
tugalls haue.

Buying and
selling with-
out woordes
one to ano-
ther.

Golden trades
that the Por-
tugalls haue.

From Cambaza, as the Spodium coniealeth in certaine canes: I founde manye of them in Pegu, when I made my house there, because that (as I haue saide before) they make their houses there of wounen Canes like to mattes. From Chianela they trade alongest the coast of Melyndy in Ethiopia, within the lande of Cateraria, on that coaste are many godd harbours kept by the Moores. Whither the Portugalles bring a kinde of Bombast cloth of a Lowe price, and greate store of Paternosters or beads, made of paltrie glasse, which they make in Chiawle according to the use of the Countre: & from thence they carry Eliphants tooth for India Slaues, called Cateri and some Amber and Golde. On this coast the king of Portugall hath his castle called Mozenbich, which is of great importaunce as any castle that he hath in all his Indies vnder his protection, and the captaine of this castle hath certaine voyages to this Cateraria, to which places no merchantes may go, but by the agent of this Captaine, and they use to goe in small ships, and trade with the Cateraries, and their trade in buying and selling is without any speche one to the other. In this wise the Portugalles bring their goods by little and little alongst the sea coast, and lay it down: and so depart, and the Cater merchants come & see þ gods, & there they put down as much gold as they think the gods is worth, and so goeth his way and leaueth his gold and the gods together, then commeth the Portugal: and finding the gold to his content, he taketh it and goeth his way into his ship, & then commeth the Cater, and taketh away the goddes & carrieth it away: and if hee find the golde there still, it is a signe that the Portugalles are not contented, and if the Carter thinke he hath put to little: he addeth moze, as he thinketh the thyng is worth, and the Portugalles must not stand with them to strickt, for if they doe: then they will haue no moze trade with them, For they disdain to be refused, when they think that they haue offered ynoch, for they be a pe- uish people, and haue dealt so of a long time, & by this trade the Portugalles change their commodities into gold, and cary it

it to the Castle of Mozonbich, which is an Iland not farr distant frō the firm land of Caferaria on the cost of Ethiopia & distant from þ India 2800 miles. Now to return to my boage, whē I came to Ornus, I found ther M. Francis Berettine of Venice, & wee fraughted a barke together to go for Basora for 70 duckets, & with vs there went other merchāts, which did ease our freight, & very cōmodiouslie we came to Balzora & ther we staid 10 dayes for prouiding a Carauan of barks to go to Babylō because they vse not to go : or 3 barks at oncs but 25 or 30, because in þ night they cānot go, but must make the fast to þ banks of the riuier, & then we must make a very god & strong gard, & to be wel prouided of armes, for respect & safegard of our goods, because þ number of theeuers is great þ come to spoil & rob þ merchants, & when we depart frō Babylon we go a litle with our sail & the boage is 38 or 40 dayes long, but we were 10 dayes on it, when we came to Babylon we staid ther 4 months, until the Carauan was ready to go ouer the wildernes, or desert for Alepo, in this citie we were 6. merchants þ accompanied together, 5 Venecians & a Portugall whose names were as foloweth, M eslez Florinalaw one of his kinsmen Meler Andrea depolo, the Portugall and M. Franses berettin and I, & so we furnished our selues with victuals & beanes for our horses for 40 dayes, we bought horse and Hewles, for that they be verie god cheape there, I my self bought a horse there for 11 akens, and solde him after in Lepo for 30 duckets. Also wee bought a Teant which did vs verie great pleasure: we had also amongst vs 32 Camels laden w merchandise: for the which we paide 2 duckets for e, every camels lading, & for every ten camels they made 11, for so is ther vse & custome. We take also with vs 3 men to serue vs in the boage which are vsed to go in those boages for 5. Dd. a man, & bound to serue vs to Alepo: so þ we passed very wel without any trouble when the camels cal down to rest, our paviliō was the first that was erected, the Carauan māketh but small iournies about 20 miles a day, & they set forwārs every morning before day & houres, & about 2 in þ after noon they sit down, we had great god hap in our boage

An order how
to prouide to
goe ouer the
Desart from
Babilon to
Alepo.

A late Voyage

for that it rained. For which cause we never wanted water, but euerie daye founde god Water, so that we coulde not take anie hurt for want of Water. Yet we carried a Camel laden alwayes with water y for euerie god respect y might chance in the desart, so that wee had no want neither of one thing, no; other that was to be had in the countrie. For wee came verie well furnished of euerie thing, and euerie day we eate fresh mutton, because their came many Shepheards with vs with their flocks, who kept those Sheepe that wee bought in Babylon, and euerie merchant marked his sheepe with his owne marke, and we gaue the Shepherds a Haydene, which is two pence of our mony, for the keeping and feeding our Sheepe on the way, and for killing of them. And besinde the Hayden, they haue the heads, the Skinnes, and the intralles of euerie Sheepe they kill. We sir bought twentie sheep, and when we came to Alepo we had seuen aliue of them, and in the Carauan they vse this order: that the merchants doe lend flesh one to another, because, they will not carie rawe flesh with them, but accomodate one another by lending one one day, and another another day.

36 daies iour
ny ouer the
Wilderne.

From Babylon to Alepo is fortye dayes iourney of the which they make thirtie sixe dayes, ouer the Wildernes, in which thirtie sixe dayes: they neither see house, trees, nor people, that inhabit it: but all onely plaine, and no signe of any way in the world. The Pilots they go before, and the Carauan foloweth after. And when they sit downe all the Carauan vnladeth, and sitteth downe, for they know the stations, where the walles are. I say in thirtie sixe dayes we passe ouer the wildernes: For when wee depart from Babylon two dayes wee passe by villages inhabited vntill we haue passed the rimer Euphrates. And then within two dayes of Alepo wee haue villages enhabited. In this Carauan there goeth alway a Captaine that doth Justice unto all men: and euerie night they keepe watch about the Carauan, and comming to Alepo, we went to Trypolie, whereas M. Florin, M. Andreapolo, and I, with a srier went and hired a barke, to go with vs to Ierusalem, departing from Tri-

An order how
to prouide for
the going to
Ierusalem.

poly, we arived at Zaffo; from which place in a day and half we went to Ierusalem, and wee gaue order to our barke to tarie for vs untill our returne. We stayed in Ierusalem fourteene dayes, to visite those holy places: from whence wee returned to Zaffo, and from Zaffo to Tripoly, and there wee shipped our selues in a Shipp of Venice called the Bagazzana: And by the helpe of the deuine power, wee arived safelie in Venice the fist of Nouember, 1581. If there bee any that hath any desire to go into those parts of India, let him not be astonied, at the troubles that I haue passed: because I was imbarassed in many things: for that I went verie poore from Venicew 1200. Duckets, imployed in merchandice, and when I came to Tripoly, I fell sicke in the house of M. Regaly Oration, and this man sent away my goods with a smal Carauan, that went from Tripoly to Alepo and the Carauan was robd, and all my goods lost sauing foure chess of glasse: which cost me 200 Duckets, of which glasses, I founde many broken: because the theenes thinking it had boene other Merchandise: they brake them vp, and seeing they were glasses they let them all alone. And with this onely capitall, I aduentured to goe into the Indies: And thus with change and rechaunge, and by diligence in my voyage, God did blesse and helpe me: so that I got a god stocke, I will not be unmindfull to put them in remembrance, that haue a desire to goe into those partes, howe they shall keepe their goods, and give it to their heires, in the time of their death, and which shall be done verie securely, in all the Cities that the Portugalles haue in the Indies, there is a house called the schole of Sancta misericordia comissaria: which with leauing an almes there to them for their paines, to take a coppie of your Will and Testament, which you must alwaies carrie about you: and chafely when you goe into the Indies. In the Countrey of the Mores and Gentiles, which in those voyages alwayes, there goeth a Captaine to administer Justice to all Christians of the Portugalles, Also this Captaine hath authoritie to recouer the gods of those Merchauntes that by chaunce dieth in those voyages, and they that haue not mad

Counsell of
the author.

A very good
order that
they haue in
those Coun-
tries for the re-
couering of
the Goods of
the dead.

A late Voyage

their Willles and registered them in the aforesaide schoules, the Captaines will consume their gods in such wise, that little or nothing will be left for his heyses and friendes. Also ther goeth in these same vilages: some merchantes that are commissaries of þ schoole of Sancta misericordia, that if any merchantes dye and haue his will made, and that hee hath gauen oþer that the Schoole of myser shall haue his goods: and to sell them, and then to send the mony by exchange to the schoole of Misericordia in Lylborne, with that coppie of his testamente, then from Lyshorn they gue intelligence thereof, into what part of Christendome soever it bee, and the heirs of such a one comming thether, with testimoniall that they be heires, they shall receive there the value of his goods: in such wise that they shall not lose any thing, but those that dieth in the kingdom of Pegu loseth the third parte of their goddes by anciente custome of the Countrey, that if any Christian dieth in the kingdome of Pegu the king and his officers rest heyses of a third of his gods, and there hath never boene any deceite oþer fraude vsed in this matter. I haue knowne many rich men that haue dwelled in Pegu, and in their age they haue desired to goe into their own custrie to die there, and haue departed with all the goods and substance without let oþer trouble.

Those Merchants that dieth in Pegu loseth the one third of their goods to the King.

Order of apparel in Pegu.

In Pegu the fashion of there apparel is all one, as well the noble man, as the simple: the onely difference is in the finest of the cloth, which is cloth of Bonbast one finer then another, and they weare their apparel in this wise: First, a white bombast cloth which serueth so: a shirt, then they gird another painted bombarre cloth of soxten braces, which they binde vp betwir their legges, and on their heades they there weare a small toch of thare braces, made in guise of a myter, and some goeth without toches, and carie (as it were) a hine on their heades, which doth not passe the lower part of his face, when it is lifted vp: they goe all bare foted, but the noble men never goe on fote, but are caried by men in a seat, with great remfatio with a hat made of the leaues of a tree to kepe him from the raine and sunne, oþerwise they

to the East Indies. 41.

they ride on horseback with their feet bare in the sy;ops, all
sortes of women whatsoeuer they be: weare a smocke
downe to the girdle and from the girdle downwards to the
fote they were a cloth of thre brases, open before: so straite
that they cannot goe, but they must shewe their secrete as
it were aloft, and in their going they faine to hide it with
their hande, but they cannot by reason of the straightnesse of
their cloth. They say that this vse was inuented by a quene
to be an occasion the sight thereof might remoue from men
the vices against nature, which they are greatly giuen vn-
to: which sight shuld cause them to regard women the more
also the women goe bare footed, their armes laden with
hoopes of golde and iewels. And their fingers full of preti-
ous rings with their haire rolled vp about their heads. Many
of them weare a cloth about their shoulder's in steade of a
clocke. Now to finish y which I haue begun to write, I say ther.
that those partes of the Indies is verie god, because that a
man y hath little: shall make a great deale therof, alwaies
they must gouerne themselues that they be taken for honest
men, for whyn to such there shall never want help to do wel,
but he that is vicious, let him tarrie at home and
not go thither, because he shall always
bee a begger, and dye a pwoze
man.

The order of
the women's
aparell in
Pegu.

An admonition
on of the Au

FINIS.

This is the end of the Voyage and
Travaile of M: Caesar Frederick

Sam: Packwood

H